

BODY OF NEW MADRID
PIONEER ARRIVES HERE

St. Louis, November 25.—The body of Matt J. Conran, 54, wealthy land owner of New Madrid, and member of a pioneer family of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon en route its final resting place at New Madrid. Conran died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Thursday night.

The body will be sent to New Madrid on the Frisco at 7:30 o'clock this morning and the funeral will be held at that city Tuesday morning.

Accompanying the body are William V. Conran, a brother, and Miss Effie Conran, sister, of New Madrid, who went East when it was reported her brother was dying. They are the only surviving relatives. Conran was unmarried.

He was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital a number of weeks ago at his urgent request. His illness, of a chronic nature, dated back several months.

He had been a member of the Missouri Legislature for several terms and was more or less active in politics in Southeastern Missouri until a few years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE
FROM MOREHOUSE

Mrs. W. R. Griffin is confined to her bed with fever.

Miss Hattie Harp spent the weekend in the country at the home of Mrs. Ed Cline.

Misses Dowdy and Hart of the High School faculty spent the weekend with homefolks in Dexter.

The football team goes to Flat River to play the bears of the Flat River Junior College Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Graye and Helen expect to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Gray's parents at Fredericktown.

Mrs. Tom Daughtrey is expected home this week from Detroit, Michigan, where she has been for several weeks with her brother and family.

The bird season has started in Morehouse. Bird dogs are worth more than horses, and much easier sale could be had. Many local nimrods have invaded the open country to bag the limit of quail, which seem to be plentiful. Farmers who fear the chinch bug, fly and army worm might well work over the great destruction of the quail.

The Morehouse Tigers, weakened by sickness, injuries, and suspension, were defeated by a fast eleven from New Madrid Friday afternoon by a score of 19 to 7. The visitors won with long forward passes, which the Morehouse ends, halfbacks and fullback, utterly failed to break up. Cain made a touchdown for Morehouse and Headlee kicked goal. Usrey, McCabe and Averett were the only Morehouse linemen who could fathom the opponents on the defensive.

A great carnival is planned by the Methodist ladies for Thanksgiving. Just after dinner the fun will begin at the gymnasium. There will be sideshows, contests and varied entertainments. Prizes will be given for the most popular married lady, prettiest girl, most handsome young man, prettiest baby, the man with the largest foot and the family coming the longest distance. Thanksgiving supper will be served cafeteria style after which there will be an evening program.

Ralph Loebe and family, O. E. Latham and family and S. B. Hardwick and wife spent the day Sunday with friends and relatives in Dexter.

"Newspaper work does not offer easy opportunity for material gain," said Old Charley Dennis of the Chicago News, "unless to the unscrupulous." And the opportunities for material gain to the unscrupulous are fewer than in most other trades. Sometimes, yearning for wealth, we have said to ourselves, "I'd do something a little unscrupulous for \$2,000,000." But in 20 years our graft adds up to a fountain pen, a shaving brush, four pairs of pliers, an annual invitation to the commencement exercises of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo., many blotters, and two decks of real good cards from Durant Motors. So we are committed to righteousness. Temptation has ceased to interest us; and Satan's permanent seat is in the rear-most possible row.—McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

'WE SHALL BE COMRADES IN
GREAT WORK', WILSON WRITES

New York, November 22.—Active participation of Woodrow Wilson in the next presidential campaign, Brooklyn Democrats believe, is foreshadowed by a letter which the former President sent to secretary of the regular Democratic Club, twelfth assembly district, Kings County, acknowledging resolutions commending him for the principles enunciated in his Armistice day radio address, Mr. Wilson said:

"I am deeply gratified by the generous preamble and resolutions of the regular Democratic Club and beg that you will express to the members of the Club my great satisfaction in the thought that we shall be comrades in the great work which lies immediately ahead of the Democratic party, work which will, in my opinion, lead to permanent triumphs in the great cause of justice and humanity."

COLD, FAIR WEATHER
DUE LATE THIS WEEK

Washington, November 25.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: Mild at beginning, considerably colder thereafter; generally fair.

East Gulf States: Normal temperature; considerable cloudiness and probably showers latter part.

West Gulf States: Generally fair; moderate temperature first half; unsettled; considerably colder latter half.

Hotels, restaurants and other eating places may not serve wild duck or geese, or other migratory edible birds for food, the department of agriculture announces. The migratory bird treaty act and regulations make it unlawful to buy or sell such birds, except under proper permits for scientific or propagating purposes. Migratory water fowl raised in captivity under proper federal and state permits, may be bought and sold and served in hotels and restaurants, but this does not apply to wild birds. In fact wild game, except rabbits and possums, are a thing of the past in restaurants.

Charley Blanton, of The Sikeston Standard, must be in failing health. He hasn't broken out in a new spot for several weeks now, and his old rag in its editorial columns reads like the Christian Advocate for tameness of expression, but they say the deathlike stillness is generally before the storm, and we will not be surprised to see him not only shoot out the bull's eye, but blow up the hole all around it at any moment. Blanton would rather curry a dirty colt that needs currying than to court the favor of a prince by fawning, and we kinda like his outbursts of Everette True. That's the whereforeness of this editorial—we are hankering for some of Charlie's rough stuff.—Dexter Statesman.

Cotton Producers and Buyers---

If Your Station is on Illinois Central, Y. & M. V., Iron Mountain, N. C. & St. L., Frisco, or Southern

YOU CAN NOW SHIP YOUR COTTON TO MEMPHIS
FOR 15c TO 50c PER BALE

—and thereby gain the advantage of selling in Memphis, where there are buyers for all grades, and where top price is to be had for each bale.

The railroads listed above now grant SPECIAL CONCENTRATION RATES under which you can get the advantages of this market at practically no freight cost.

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Operating the Largest Cotton Warehouses in the World. Automatic Sprinklers Throughout Very Lowest Insurance Rates.

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ALABAMA HEARS THAT
SHOALS WILL GO TO FORD

Florence, Ala., November 13.—Muscle Shoals will be sold to Henry Ford under the terms of his revised offer of purchase made a year ago, shortly after Congress convenes again, it is disclosed in advices received here from authoritative Washington sources.

Congress will offer the great water power project on account of its threatening political aspect as much as the attractiveness of his proposition. Those who pilot the fortunes of both great parties realize the increasing necessity of eliminating Ford as a presidential possibility in 1924. Placing him under contractual obligations to the Government by leasing him Muscle Shoals would effect this nicely.

President Coolidge and his political advisers are said to realize that Secretary Weeks' attitude on Ford's bid had displeased the farm and Western states. In particular, the sale of the Gorgas steam plant to the Alabama Power Co. did not find the favor of agricultural sections, already dissatisfied with the lack of solution of difficult marketing and credit problems and hoping that the Shoals might become the seat of the manufacture of cheap fertilizer on a vast scale.

Ford's revised proposition for lease of the shoals on a 99-year basis has been buffeted about for a year, but those close to the Detroit manufacturer find him as desirous as ever of consummating the transaction. He wants the shoals, believing that he can render great service in the industrial development of the South.

After the sale of the Gorgas plant to the Alabama Power Co., Ford was faced with a difficult strategic problem. If he modified his offer the impression might be created that his original terms, including the Gorgas plant, had not been so advantageous to the country as at first supposed.

On the other hand, if Ford allowed a deduction of \$3,500,000 for the Gorgas plant—its price to the power company—and submitted a bid with this deduction he would be offering the Government only \$1,500,000 cash payment for a 99-year lease on a great project into which the Government already had put approximately \$100,000,000. Such an offer might not meet public approval, despite the fact that the Ford proposal includes a 4 per cent interest on the Government's investment, creation of a sinking fund and return of the property at the end of 99 years in its original condition.

Congress could handle the situation under either of the two plans. The Government could build another steam plant, valued at \$3,500,000. The plant would be constructed near fuel supply and possessing all the advantages of the Gorgas plant. Secondly, would pass an act condemning for public use the Gorgas plant, which would be followed by its subsequent lease to Ford.

Should Congress, under the first contingency, pass an act authorizing the construction of a second steam plant at Muscle Shoals the potential decrease in the value of the Gorgas plant to the Alabama Power Co. probably would result in that company agreeing to sell its plant back

to the Government, which in turn could release it to Ford.

According to the Benton Democrat, Albert Bollinger, living between that place and Morley made and sold 153 gallons of sorghum molasses from 3/4 of an acre patch. It was sold 80c per gallon. This was fine returns for the investment.

The many friends of Miss Madeline Richards, former resident of Sikeston, will be glad to know she was one of three Seniors in Effingham, Illinois High School making the Honor Roll, which requires a grade of 90% or above 90% in four subjects.

Mrs. R. A. Moll and children of Tamms, Ill., spent Saturday night and Sunday in Sikeston with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sheppard. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Haeckel accompanied them as far as Commerce Sunday afternoon on their return to Tamms.

Judging from the European flavor that pervades the names of so many rum runners captured along the Atlantic coast, the immigrants have been taking the oath of allegiance revised to a promise "to support the Constitution of the United States and the first seventeen of its amendments."—Kennett News.

J. F. Cox has leased his 563-acre farm at Noxall to C. C. Fogg & Sons of Widener, Ark., for a five-year term for \$45,000. This is at the rate of 8 per cent interest on a valuation of land at \$200 per acre. The gentlemen will operate a store, bring their own cotton gin and their help with them. They will grow cotton almost exclusively.

WHAT SHALL WE DO
WITH THE LOWLY HOG

What to do with the hog business is a proposition hard to solve just at present. The markets are overloaded and hogs are selling for almost nothing, still the farmer cannot afford, at the present price of feed, to hold them for better prices. He is forced to sell, knowing that within a year there is going to be a scarcity of pork. A representative from the National Stock Yards of East St. Louis while in the county recently said that hundreds of carloads of fine brood sows were coming into the yards weekly. These were being sent in by the corn belt hog breeders who are selling all their breeding stock to the packers and going out of business.

It seems to us that the Southeast Missouri farmer should not sacrifice all his breeding stock but keep a few on hand so he can produce pork on short notice when the pork famine comes—and it is almost certain to come inside of 18 months. This is a favorable time for the man who has poor breeding stock to get a few pure breeds. They are cheap. They will be higher. Furthermore, it seems the farmer can afford to put up more meat than he will need and sell the cured hams and sides next summer. The surplus hogs not needed for home butchering or breeding must be sold in spite of low prices in order to save the corn for the mules next spring.

See the operetta Wednesday, November, 28, "The Egyptian Princesses."

Z. H. Travis of Lilbourn has rented his 800-acre farm adjoining that city to Arkansas parties who will grow cotton on it. They will move a stock of general merchandise valued at \$8000 to Lilbourn, also their own gin. They will likewise bring their own stock, farm tools and labor.

There was a time when anything went wrong with the individual and his health seemed impaired, from what cause it was not able to determine, it was the fad to remove the teeth and replace them with artificial masticators. Now the dentists and the physicians have adopted the old way of taking out the diseased teeth and treat the others and look at some other portion of the body for the cause of the sickness. However, the removal of the tonsils is now fashionable. A physician today stated that in time would be changed and they would ascertain the cause of the swelling of the tonsils and stop the trouble they were giving the individuals. One physician talking of the matter of operating upon people said that he favored operating on the child when quite young, removing its tonsils, appendix and all of the teeth as fast as they showed through the gums and supplying it with a set of false teeth. In that way he thought, having an accident, that a healthy individual might be made, and in this way only the surgeon and dietician would survive.—New London Record.

SELECTIVE BREEDING
AND HEIGHT OF CORN

Urbana, November 23.—Twenty-one years ago an experiment in corn breeding was started at the University of Illinois in order to learn to what extent the height of ear might be influenced by continuous, systematic seed selection. An ordinary variety was taken and a few ears found growing relatively high on the stalk were chosen as the foundation of a high-ear strain. At the same time another lot of ears that hung low on the stalk was selected for a low-ear strain.

"Planting these two lots of ears in separate breeding plots and continuing the seed selection each year for high ears and for low ears, respectively, has resulted in the gradual evolution of two distinct strains," said L. H. Smith, of the College of Agriculture. "Measurements which have just been taken on the 21st crop show the high ears hanging this year at an average of 100 inches from the ground, while the low ears are only 13 inches.

"A storm in July caused great destruction in the high-ear field and many stalks are broken or down, but the low-ear plants still stand erect. The low ears are always several days earlier in maturity than the high-ear and the yield of grain is decidedly superior.

"This experiment stands as a striking example of the control in the hands of the breeder for modifying the habits of growth in the corn plant."

Victor Porter, of Tamms, Ill., spent a few hours in Sikeston Saturday afternoon.

Jack Johnson, wife and daughter left for St. Louis Saturday, where they spent Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Wilson and little son, "T.", Miss Fern Allen and Sam Brady spent Thursday of last week in the Cape.

Misses Addie Dover and Ruth Baker spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Craven Watkins near Vanduser.

Reports from Mrs. W. C. Bowman, who was taken to Cairo with a fractured hip, are, that her condition is about the same. Misses Melvin and Mildred Bowman spent Sunday with their mother.

Mrs. Robert Stubblefield returned Sunday morning from Cairo, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. W. Hollister, who was recently operated on at the St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Hollister is improving nicely.

Miss Irene Loenneke has been transferred to the High School building, taking with her, one of the primary grades. Miss Frances Caldwell of Shelby has been appointed to teach the second grade and Miss Goodman, after six months in school, has returned and accepted the position to teach the overflow from the third and fourth grades.

Col. Tattle in Cape Missourian says: "Paul Bowman of Sikeston watched the first half of the Jackson-Charleston game at Charleston, and between halves Lincoln to Cape for the second half of the Central-Sikeston game. He promised to send me a postal card today from Syracuse, N. Y., but I didn't get it, so I suppose he did not stop there."

A co-operative chain of stores in the east is advertising that they cannot sell sugar for less than 10 cents a pound because they own no sugar refinery, and it is protected by the tariff. But they sell bread at 5 cents a loaf and raise no wheat and run no flour mill. That little advertisement tells the farmer and the housewife a wonderful story, they will study between the lines.

A crank is a person who goes to seed on one subject. One man is sure the Catholics are going to seize the government and shoot all the Protestants they don't tar and feather. Another just knows the ku klux klan will soon be going to the White House, grabbing the president and tying him to the backyard fence while they whip him. A third is quite sure the Jews have everything all fixed first to reduce the Gentiles to beggary and then have most of them shot. A fourth is convinced that if the government just wanted to it could make everybody rich. A hopeless crank is just about three jumps ahead of a lunatic. But fortunately most people who have let themselves go too far on any particular tangent have enough sense in the end to see that they're making fools of themselves and let up.—Lamar Democrat.

Nothing Ever Before Like It

Wonderful Coat and Dress Sale

AT THE

FARMERS DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING COMPANY

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MANY DOLLARS
ON YOUR BUY OF A

Coat Or Dress For This Winter

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum \$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States \$2.00

Saturday afternoon a "big" black man and a tall skinny white man took possession of East Railroad Park and proceeded to have an open air revival, the negro doing the jumping around and exhorting while the trashy white man smiled, looked pleasant and gave the amens. A great crowd gathered around them with a ratio of 16 blacks to 1 white, and tramped up the sod in the Park. This would have been a timely time for fifty hooded folks with fifty good ax handles to have fallen on this motly bunch and give them to understand that Skeston doesn't propose to countenance negro preachers or white, to raise hell in the business part of town to the discredit of a white man's community and against the peace and dignity of us silk stocking folks. The local police seem to have no jurisdiction over these parks, so it is up to the white people in Skeston to see that this does not happen again. The negroes have churches here that they can hold services in and not be disturbed, but they will certainly be disturbed if they try the Park out again or we miss our guess. We consider the negro exhorter a better man than his trashy white companion. It looks as though some queer specimens are called to preach.

Did you ever notice that when a "drive" is made to raise money for any sort of an institution, and any advertising is done, the promoters always send it to the daily papers? Scarcely a line of it ever reaches the country newspaper, but the promoters always send it a lot of "stuff" that is of 'vital' interest to every person in the county with a request—sometimes a demand—that it be printed promptly, so that none of the readers will miss the opportunity to contribute. We have just about come to the conclusion that whenever we print anything that requires an outlay of cash to accomplish the end we shall make the price for the printing just the same as we do to our regular customers.

Hundreds of mail order catalogs come to the Skeston postoffice every time a new edition is printed. These catalogs come here not because they contain information that the catalog houses sell any cheaper than the Skeston merchants, but because many of the Skeston merchants seem to care very little whether the people know what they have to sell or not. The Standard has no desire to scold the merchants of Skeston for not advertising their wares. If they want to keep what they have in stock, it is not our business to tell them what they may do. If they want to sell their goods, we have the medium thru which they may get information to the buying public.

A few years ago D. H. White, of Memphis, Tenn., was designated by the Government to distribute supplies in the overflow district from Point Pleasant to Memphis. The Government boat stopped at a landing and Mr. White asked an old white-haired darky what the high water had done to the people in that section. The darkey replied: "Well, Boss, it has done made a lot of farmers out of plantation owners and a lot of niggers out of colored folks".

There will be a bill introduced in Congress this winter to permit 2.75 per cent beer and the tax on same to pay the soldier bonus. This would be a good thing for the country and, perhaps, eliminate some of the bootleggers and illicit stills. For the year 1924 it is estimated that \$40,000,000 will be spent to fight moonshine whiskey and bootlegging. The Standard believes the beer and light wine bill should become a law.

The Henpecked Husband remarked that he was thankful that his wife was not of the "clinging vine" type as she could keep the wolf from the door as she was. Also if the wolf saw her first and knew her as well as he did, he would not approach the door.

Last Sunday, some Dexter folk went to "see their kin" while others went nutting, which means about the same thing.—Dexter Statesman.

Destructive Harmony

It has often been said that politics makes strange bedfellows.

What is the politics going on here in Missouri trying to make such strange bedfellows? It must be an extraordinary sort.

There is gossip afloat that Jim Reed and Breckenridge Long are about to crawl in together, or are about to be pushed under the same cover.

The bed is said to be of the old-fashioned Democratic sort. Unquestionably it must be as broad as the State itself, if these two hostile types could lie in it with comfort, without one kicking the other out.

Can it be possible that some thoughtless, well-meaning persons are trying to put the two to bed without either the one or the other being very active, or even willing? Can it be that Jim Reed is engineering the scheme for his own purposes, and is depending upon the amiability of Mr. Long, or of the sweetness of some of his friends, or upon the high-sounding idea of "harmony"?

Suddenly, of late, there has been a lot of pretty talk about harmony between the so-called wings of the Democratic Party, the one claiming to be the Reed wing and the other the real, true-blue Long wing. Whence does it come, what does it mean, and where will it end? As Mr. Lincoln once said on a memorable occasion, "To hell, I reckon".

Its nominal program is to frame up a "harmony" big-four delegation to the next National Democratic Convention. It seems probable that Jim Reed remembers his failure to get into the San Francisco convention as a Democratic delegate, because he was such a bitter antagonist of the Wilson administration.

If he had such a disappointing experience in 1920, how little success can he expect in 1924? Democrats here in Missouri remember too keenly his methods of running roughshod over his Party, and of riding in on Republican votes. Many thousands of Democrats once friendly to him had their eyes opened to his supreme selfishness by his course in putting self above all Party considerations. Political memories are sometimes short, but they are not so short as to forget that recent indefensible performance.

Now, why should this sort of false harmony be considered by the rank and file of genuine Democratic leadership? Harmony, to be worth while, to be in any way effective, must be based on good faith. It can't be bottomed on Party treachery. What permanency could be the outcome of such a program?

And what is it all about? Why should Reed be so crazy about being one of the "big four" to the next Democratic Convention? What selfish, crafty purpose could he have in such an ambition? Does he plan to be a vice-presidential nominee? Does he want to unlimber his lungs and set the Convention crazy with a sort of "cross-of-gold and crown-of-thorns" speech, like Bryans in 1896 at Chicago? Does he plan to try to saddle his friend Hearst or the Republican Ford on the Democratic Party? Reed doesn't need the honor; he must have some important purpose. And what serious Democrat can believe that his purpose would be sagacious, for the good of the Party he has turned upon at every juncture when it has suited his temper or his crankiness?

Hon. Rolla Wells, a Democrat of whom all Democrats are proud, was right a few days ago when he declared that he was unalterably opposed to any such alleged harmony. He did not call names, but everybody knew whom and what he was talking about. Mingling of oil and water never produces a mixture. Trying to force together party treachery and partly loyalty can't result in harmony. Principle and rule-or-ruin selfishness don't work together for efficiency or success.

If the Democracy of Missouri is to get together for the common good of the State, and of the nation, it can't be done by recognizing Reed as a true Democrat and giving him a license to roar blood and thunder in the next National Convention. He can never represent a united Democracy in Missouri, because Democracy can never be united under his leadership. It would neither be united nor Democratic.

The lovely and amiable gentlemen who are trying to tame Jim Reed are undertaking the impossible. If put into the biggest and softest bed with Long, and that sort of true-blue Democrats, he would quickly snore and roar himself into one of his familiar wild nightmares and kick the whole bed down.

Politics can't frame this sort of a bed fellowship in Missouri. The Democratic Party won't have it. It's courageous leadership won't consider it. The Democratic National Convention will need Missouri's coolest, wisest, most unselfish counsellors. It

needs men of constructiveness, not destructiveness. It will have no place for roaring gasbags, for selfish marplots, for rule-or-ruin leaders.—St. Louis Star.

Silk cocoon production in China would be increased 60 per cent, it is estimated, if only healthy eggs which have passed the regulation tests were used.

Thirty-nine people in a year slip on soap in the bathtub and are injured enough to collect insurance damages. This is the record for just one company, the Aetna, which also pays damages to 505 injured in a year by tripping over rugs and 369 who fell downstairs. Sixteen golfers collected damages for being hit by golf balls and nine others for falling into bunkers. Five dancers had valid claims for colliding with other dancers. To be really safe, take to an airplane.

Nothing else occasions so much excitement in our country as a perfectly rational act. People seem to think there is something irrational about it, and the first thing you know you are regarded as being peculiar because you refused to be peculiar. There is a notable example of this in the newspapers now. It is the case of M. S. Hershey, the chocolate man. He has \$60,000,000 he doesn't need, and instead of doing the nonsensical thing like keeping it or leaving it for his relatives to fight over, he has turned it over to an industrial school in which young people can learn useful trades. It goes without saying that his standing among philanthropists is anything but commendatory of the use he has made of his money. Yet it is pretty hard to imagine anything more sensible than he has done. We have seen within a very few years a vast difference in the comparative fortunes of those who do useful skilled labor and those whose living is derived from what are known as merely white shirt jobs. No thinking person has doubted for some time that really knowing how to do something and not being ashamed to take off your coat and do it is to enjoy a much greater respect before very long than it has enjoyed. We have our choice between respecting it and paying for our failure to respect it. Just now we are paying for our failure to respect it. Mr. Hershey sees this. Looking out of the window of his office at the chocolate works, he easily makes out that the young person with a trade is going to be much better armed for the battle of life than the young person without. By which he proves himself a queer fellow, indeed.—McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Elect Him By Commission

In speaking of the dismissal of the cases against Senator Tillman W. Anderson, the Caruthersville Democrat-Argus says:

"Thus end another of the State House crowd's political moves. We are sure the dismissal of the case is a great disappointment to Senator Anderson who told the writer a short time ago that he did not want the case dismissed but desired to go to trial on the charge and establish his innocence before a jury of his countrymen. But we believe the dismissal is a thorough vindication of the Senator and gives him a clean bill of moral health, for had there been the slightest chance of securing a conviction we believe the Jefferson City bunch would have pushed the prosecution to the bitter end. Ever since the present Republican administration was inaugurated it has lost no opportunity to play politics. The Anderson case furnished too good an opportunity to have been tossed aside had there been the slightest chance of securing a conviction. The writer has known the whole Anderson family since he was a boy, and this was the first instance in which the finger of suspicion was ever pointed at one of its members, and it will take something stronger than the mere filing of a criminal charge against one of them by a partisan Republican for political purposes to convince us that criminality attaches to an Anderson. Thus explodes another political move by the Jefferson City political bunch. Senator Anderson was not disturbed by his arrest. He professed his innocence and felt sure of a complete vindication should he be able to obtain a trial before a jury not dominated by the political influences at Jefferson City. His arrest created scarcely a ripple in this senatorial district, since the people of the entire State are now and have been for the past two years familiar with the tactics of the Hyde regime. The puny practices of purtrified politics at the Capital have so peeved the people that it is not likely the State will be forced to stand the odium of another Republican administration for a generation. By reason of the unsuccessful and dastardly political thrust made at him by character assassins, Senator Anderson can come before the people for re-election and receive greater support than was given him in his last race. Watch the boomerang boom."

The first ice house in the United States was built in 1805.

A coconut growing on the island of Mahe weighs 40 pounds and requires seven years to ripen.

Missourians, who love and admire David R. Francis for qualities that have made him a world figure and brought material benefits to the state, will be sorry to learn that a throat trouble has almost deprived him of the power of speech. But, while Mr. Francis cannot give expression to his great personality in words, as he used to do, he continues to do so through deeds which speak louder than words. Recent benefactions include a splendid memorial fountain for the University campus at Columbia and a plot of ground that is to be converted into a park for unfortunates in St. Louis. Previously Governor Francis gave his palatial home and grounds in the city to the Boy Scouts. In a hundred other ways he has contributed to the material and intellectual uplift of Missouri. Just now he is very much interested in the Mark Twain Memorial Park enterprise, to which he made a liberal contribution and to which he is lending his influence in St. Louis. Below the niche Governor Francis will occupy in Missouri's Hall of Fame these words should be carved: "He made his State a better

place in which to live".—Paris Appeal.

A Wichita man says he discovered a lot of acrobatic rabbits and waltzing hogs out in the country near Wichita, and, investigating further, he found near at hand a pond into which had been dumped barrels of mash, the water in the pond testing out 27 per cent alcoholic content. We take it from the account that it was the animals, not the Wichita man, who had tested the pond water first.

Three hundred times a day an apparently new idea occurs to some American. Applications for patents average 9,000 a month. This shows that brains are active in our young nation, though the 9,000 include applications for trade-marks, prints and labels, as well as patents for new inventions. Americans are tremendous successes in science.

Seed flax ranks seventh among the grain crops of the United States in acreage and eighth in point of value of the product.

DEMOCRATS TO SELECT CONVENTION CITY JAN. 1

Washington, November 23.—January 15 has been set as the tentative date for the meeting here of the Democratic National Committee to select a city and date for the 1924 national convention. A call for the meeting is to be issued early next month by Chairman Hull, who said today that the mid-January date seemed to represent the consensus of opinion after a canvass among a number of committee members.

Keen competition for the convention is in prospect. With New York City already waging a vigorous campaign, a number of other cities are promised as competitors. Among these are San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville and Atlanta. Chicago and Cleveland also may present invitations, depending upon the choice made by the Republicans.

The first steel produced in the United States was probably made in Connecticut in 1728 by Samuel Rile and Joseph Dewey.

Groceries for Thanksgiving



So many items are needed from this store to make your Thanksgiving Dinnes as good as you planned it, that the best way is to come here and look over our complete display of tempting edibles!

All Kinds of Fruits, Nuts and Fresh Vegetables, Celery,
Cranberries and Candied Fruits

TURKEYS DUCKS GEESE CHICKENS

Farmers Grocery Company

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

I Will Be At The City Hall
Skeston, Mo.

Tuesday, Nov. 27

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING COUNTY
TAXES ON SKESTON REAL ESTATE
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

EMIL STECK, Collector of Scott County, Missouri

LET US BAKE YOUR PIES AND CAKES

For your Thanksgiving Day dinner no dessert could be more delicious than our fine pies and cakes. Made of the best and purest ingredients. Just like home baking.

Mince Pies
Fruit Cake

Pumpkin Pies
Fudge Cake

and all other popular varieties. Or we will bake your pies and cakes specially to your order—anything you like.

Place Your Orders Now—Phone 62

Schorle Bros. Baking Co.

WHAT FORD'S RESTLESS MIND IS DOING NOW

Ford's brain, working through men and mechanical power, produced a fortune of a billion dollars in twenty years.

The first power that he controlled came from his foot and went into a lathe. He made his billion with mechanical force that never exceeded 100,000 horsepower. That is the present drive behind the Ford industries—50,000 horsepower at the Highland Park plant, 40,000 at the River Rouge and 10,000 at the experimental laboratory at Dearborn.

Here comes the big news:

Ford is increasing the mechanical push behind his brain to 500,000 horsepower. This will constitute the greatest mass of energy in the control of one man anywhere in the world. It is almost as much power as the Edison Company generates in its largest Chicago plant, which is the greatest plant that the Edison Company owns. This plant supplies power to thousands of Chicago industries. Ford's plant will be for himself.

Problem: If Ford, beginning with a foot-lathe, gradually ran his power plant up to 100,000 horsepower, and thereby amassed a fortune of a billion dollars in twenty years, what will the Ford fortune be twenty years hence with a half million horsepower behind it?

The new Ford power plant will consist of eight units, two of which will be in operation this fall. The additional units will come into operation, two at a time, at intervals of two months.

Each unit consist of a steam turbine and an electrical generator. The turbine drives the generator which delivers 62,500 horsepower. Each turbine is eleven feet in diameter and weighs 350,000 lbs. Below each turbine is a condenser that weighs 250,000 pounds, enclosed in a shell weighing 65 tons. These shells are the largest castings ever made. Moreover, each is cast in a single piece, an achievement that was deemed impossible until Ford Motor Company ac-

complished it. Each shell is fourteen feet in diameter and twenty-two feet long. A Ford car, a Lincoln car and a Fordson tractor have been driven into a single shell without crowding.

The generators are so large that no electrical manufacturing company could make them without special tools and equipment. So the Ford Company is making its own generators. They weigh 450,000 pounds each.

To supply steam to keep the eight turbines whirling, 375 tons of coal will be burned each hour. The plant will run full force sixteen hours a day and at half speed the remaining eight hours. The daily consumption of coal will therefore amount to 7,500 tons. Ford will mine it in his southern mines and haul it to the River Rouge over his own railroad with electricity generated in his half-million horsepower plant.

What has been set down so far is really the small end of a big story. The big story is in the way Ford's mind penetrates coal smoke, shavings, slabs, old rubber tires and other similar materials to convert waste into wealth. What is this big power plant for? It has a number of purposes. By enabling Ford to make his own steel it will eliminate the profits that steel makers have made on Ford's automobiles and tractors. But it will do more than that. It will take more millions out of coal smoke. Ford is a coal-smoke multimillionaire already. What he has saved since he ceased to pollute the air with black smudges is enough to put him in the class of the very rich. But he is not satisfied. He knows wealth is still escaping from him in the smoke. He is now putting in a system that will squeeze about \$16,350 a day more out of the chimneys. In the 300 working days of a year that will amount to \$4,905,000.

The old way was to burn the coal, get what heat out of it one could, and let the smoke blacken the washing in the surrounding back yards. That was the Pittsburgh way. That is the way Pittsburgh gained its name of "Smoky City." But what one generation wastes makes the next one rich. Ford came along. His peer-

ing mind penetrated the smoke from his stacks. It looked like waste. He could not prove it, but he suspected it. His chemists were called in. What was in the smoke? Anything but soot? Why the smoke contained 205 different ingredients. What were they? Oh, creosote, benzol, tar, gas, ammonia and a long list of things. Ford became all attention. Benzol would run motors. Something must be done. This waste must be stopped. Engineers were told to investigate the possibility of installing mechanism with which to save the smoke.

What was known as the "high distillation process" was the result. Ford installed it. About 1,800 degrees of heat was applied to the coal into coke. It also sent off numerous gases. The gases arose to a chamber above the coke. One gas when chilled and converted into liquid became benzol, another creosote, and others light oils, while still another became ammonia.

Ford was pleased. The coal had cost him \$2.42 a ton to take out of the mine. The freight rate to Detroit, fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was \$2.58 a ton, which he paid to himself by shipping the coal over his own road. That made the cost of his coal at his power plant five dollars a ton. The old way would have been to burn the five dollars worth of coal, let two-thirds of it go up in smoke, and charge the cost of the coal to the power obtained from its heat.

The new way cut the cost of the power tremendously. There was three-quarters of a ton of coke. Coke sells in Detroit at \$14.50 a ton, but Ford sold it to his employees last winter at \$8.00 a ton, so Ford's engineers who gave me all of these facts and figures, listed the coke obtained from a ton of soft coal at six dollars. Then, there was 11,100 feet of gas, 5,500 feet of which were sold to the Detroit City Gas Company at thirty cents a thousand. The gas contained sulphur which the gas company removed and then sold the gas at 75¢ a thousand cubic feet. The total gas content, however, came to \$3.33.

Also, there were two and three-tenths gallons of benzol and other light oils, which the Ford engineers figured at wholesale at 35 cents a gallon, and 23 pounds of ammonium sulphate at three cents a pound, making 81 cents for benzol and 69 cents for ammonia. Seven and eight-tenths gallons of tar brought 55 cents.

Thus a ton of coal was converted into products worth \$11.38. If Ford had sold coke at the same price charged by others, the total would have been \$16.25.

For several years Ford has been burning about 1,700 tons of coal a day, after having first converted each five-dollar ton into \$11.38 worth of products. The coke that follows distillation is crushed into a powder and blown under his steam boilers where it burns like oil or tar.

Now this achievement would have satisfied almost anybody. It did not satisfy Ford. Chemical analyses showed that there were still things going to waste, though the smoke from his stacks had become scanty and almost white. He kept clamoring for a more efficient process of distillation. His engineers were told to

keep their eyes open—to be on the alert for something better. After a while, they ran across Emil Piron. Piron is a Belgian chemical engineer. This distillation of coal had also interested him. He had worked at it and evolved a low-temperature process that, so far as laboratory experiments could show, was a success. Laboratory demonstrations are, to Ford, just laboratory experiments—interesting, but not conclusive. He wanted the Piron plan worked out on a larger scale. So a Piron plant was built in West Virginia that was capable of distilling 25 tons of coal a day.

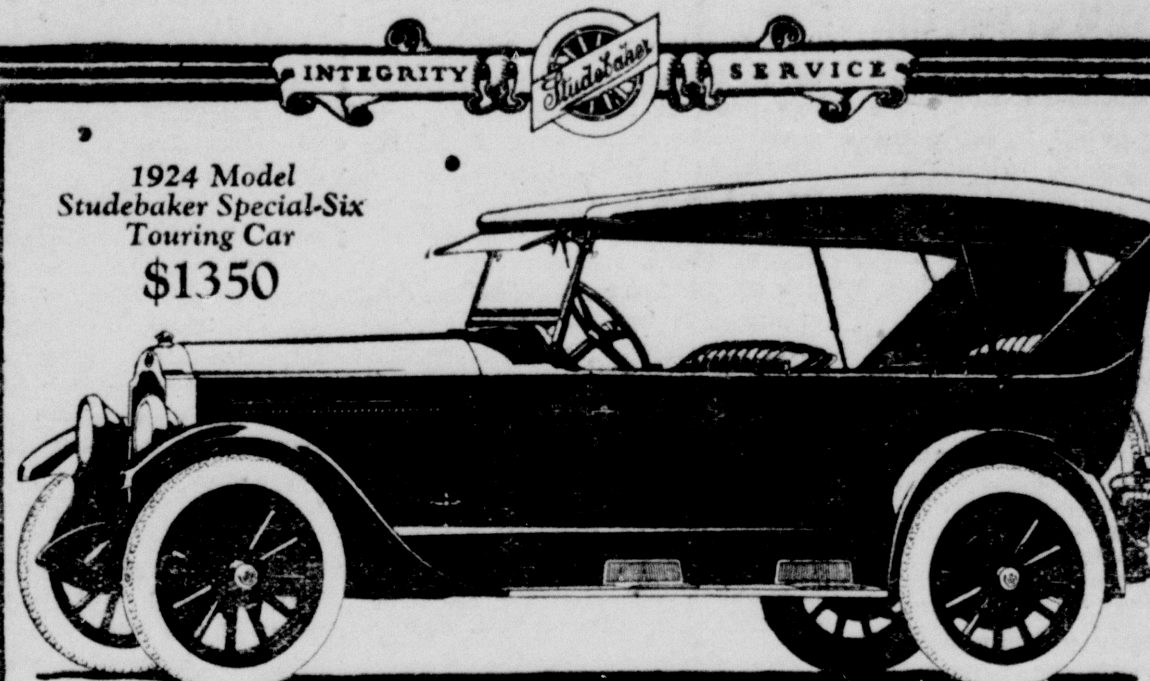
Ford sent his engineers to observe and report on it. They reported that it was an unqualified success and Ford bought the right to operate it in his power plant that is now being installed. He could have bought the patent rights for the United States, or the world, and gained a big advantage over all competitors, but that is not his way. All he wanted was the right to operate under the Piron patents himself.

The Piron system sends an endless ribbon of powdered coal half an inch thick into a heated chamber where, in four minutes and at a temperature of about 1,200 degrees, five dollars worth of coal is converted into \$13.56 worth of products. The coal travels on a conveyor that floats, "as it slowly moves along, in a tank of molten lead. The coal itself is converted into a semi-anthracite, though it is called coke. It can be briquetted and used for domestic purposes quite as readily and as satisfactorily as can anthracite itself. This fact is of the utmost importance in connection with our national domestic fuel problem. The supply of soft coal is practically unlimited and it can all be converted into as good fuel as anthracite.

It will have been noted that the Piron system produces \$13.56 worth of products, notwithstanding the fact that \$14.50 coke is listed at eight dollars a ton. That is a gain of \$2.13 a ton over the high distillation process, which, to Ford, means \$16,350 a day or \$4,905,000 a year.

The Piron system produces 8,000 feet of gas which, at thirty cents a thousand, is worth \$2.40; ten gallons of gasoline which the Ford engineers gave a wholesale price of fifteen cents a gallon and called it worth \$1.50; twenty pounds of ammonium sulphate worth 60 cents; thirty gallons of crude light tar worth \$1.65; three gallons of creosote oil worth seventy-five cents; two gallons of crude lubricating oil worth sixteen cents; ten pounds of grease worth fifty cents and some heavy tar-like oil, the amount of which was not known and its value not estimated, though it is known to be good for fuel. Three-quarters of a ton of coke at six dollars brings the total to \$13.56.

It has been said that Ford, under the high distillation system, has been producing benzol at six cents a gallon. Whatever the cost, he will get about five times as much gasoline under the new system. This time it will be gasoline, not benzol. The gasoline molecule, when subjected to excessive heat, cracks and becomes benzol. The low-temperature process does not crack it.



1924 Model
Studebaker Special-Six
Touring Car
\$1350

It is logical that we should ask the prospective buyer to gauge the worth of the Studebaker Special-Six by the measure of its sales success.

Why mention the distinctive motor or any other feature of this unusual car when the American public itself has established the greatest of all selling arguments in its favor by buying it?

Automobile license figures for every state in the Union continue to tell their own uncolored stories of Studebaker popularity.

STUDEBAKER

1924 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factory			
LIGHT SIX 5-Pass., 112" W. B. 40 H. P.	SPECIAL SIX 5-Pass., 119" W. B. 50 H. P.	BIG SIX 7-Pass., 126" W. B. 60 H. P.	
Touring.....\$995	Touring.....\$1350	Touring.....\$1550	
Roadster (3-Pass.) 915	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1325	Speedster (5-Pass.) 1835	
Coupe Rd. (2-Pass.) 1225	Coupe (5-Pass.) 1975	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2550	
Sedan.....1530	Sedan.....2050	Sedan.....2750	

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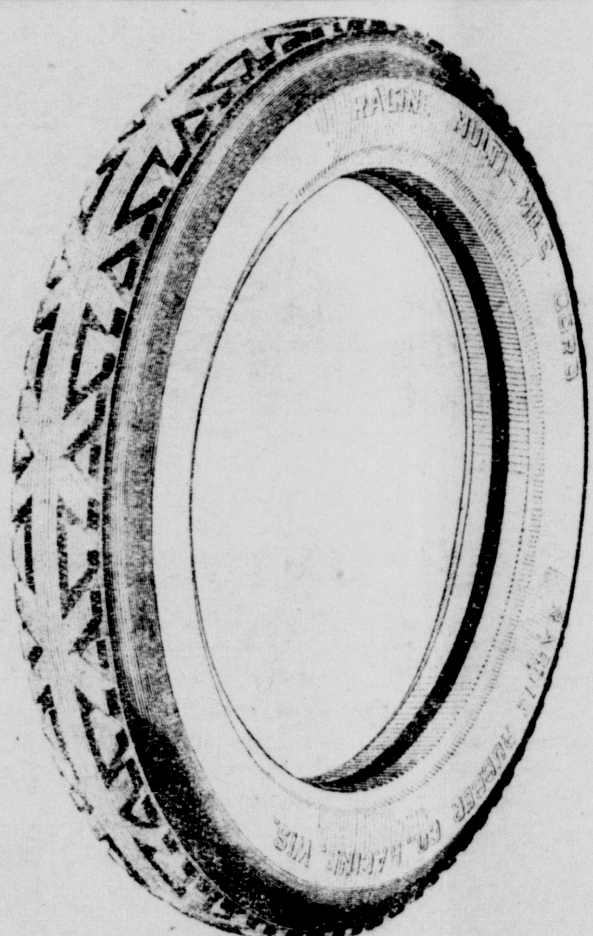
THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

POWER COMFORT

WE ARE THANKFUL, INDEED

To our many satisfied customers and friends for your continuous patronage.

Make Your Thanksgiving Joy Ride Safe—
Buy Racine Tires



HILLEMANN TIRE AND BATTERY CO.

Sikeston, Missouri

Probably Ford himself does not know what it costs him to make benzol. So many other products are made at the same time that it might be difficult to determine exactly what each costs. His engineers did tell him, however, that when the new Ford power plant is in operation they will make electricity for eight-tenths of a cent a kilowatt. That is getting down almost to the water-power cost of making current. It will be possible to Ford because of what he saves from the coal smoke. Ford's engineers were not prepared to say what it would cost to distill coal. They said Ford would be satisfied if the process did no more than to furnish work for men. But Ford will do much more than come out even. The process is comparatively simple and almost entirely automatic. The coal comes out of a chute on to a conveyor and in four minutes the distillation is completed and \$8.56 is added to the value of each ton. The cost of the heat that works the miracle can be nothing like that.

Even now, Ford is not getting that is in the smoke. There is something for him to work for, yet. His engineers have drawn up what they call a "Coal Product Tree", the trunk, limbs and branches of which represent the 205 ingredients in coal. They have colored the limbs and branches that stand for the things that the new process will recover. The colored portion shows that they have made a big start, but there are still scores of branches that are untouched. Ford still has something to think about.

The big power plant will give some of the steel men something to think about. Beginning next Spring, Ford will make his own steel and keep the profits that he has been paying to steel men. This should amount to a very great sum. His business is so big that 4,000 tons of scrap steel accumulate every day. Ford has been paying two dollars a ton to send this scrap back to the steel mills and two

dollars a ton to bring the new steel back to him. That is four dollars a ton, \$16,000 a day, \$4,800,000 a year. Add this to the \$4,900,000 extra that the new process takes out of coal smoke and the savings from these two items become almost \$10,000,000 a year.

The bulk of the additional 400,000 horsepower that Ford will generate will be used to operate the big electric forges in which steel will be made. The forges are already in. When the power plant is completed, the 50,000 horsepower engines at Highland Park will be shut down and all of the Ford industries in Detroit and the immediate vicinity driven by electric power generated at the River Rouge plant. If there should be a surplus of power it may be sold to the city of Detroit to operate its municipal street railway system. There is a close community of interest between Ford and the transit lines. Ford's chief engineer manages them. Ford is desirous that his 60,000 employees in Detroit shall be able to travel comfortably and quickly to and from their work.

But Ford is not concerned alone with power, or coal. In his mental forest the "Coal Products Tree", does not stand alone. His engineers have also sketched out a "Wood Products Tree", the trunk, limbs and branches of which represent the ingredients that are in wood. What is in wood? If Edison had ever thought to ask the question he would undoubtedly have floored every candidate for employment in his industries. Most of us just think that wood is just wood with perhaps a little pitch mixed in some of it. Ford sets out to find out what is in wood and learned from his chemists that it contains about fifty different ingredients. They also told him that two-thirds of each tree is wasted in the form of slabs, trimmings, sawdust, knots and so on.

Ford uses a good deal of wood and the information interested him. He

has thousands of acres of standing timber in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan where there are also mills in which he manufactures lumber for automobile bodies. His ideas of economy were offended by the spectacle of so much waste. So he set about to do for wood what he is doing for coal. A distillation plant is being installed that will use all of the wood except the leaves and twigs.

This does not mean that he will extract all of the ingredients that wood contains, but the colored part of his "Wood Products Tree" shows that he will go much farther than he has gone with coal. He will make charcoal, and take out gas, paint, paint-remover, light and heavy oils, tar, calcium, paint-thinners, materials used in the manufacture of artificial leather, gas engines and forgings. Tear-gas, synthetic rubber, chloroform, dye-stuffs and several medicines still remain in the wood, but Ford knows they are there.

Ford is now obtaining 4,000 horsepower from sawdust. This is the power that drives his lumber mills. His wood distillation plant is in process of installation. It will be running in a few months. It will handle thirty tons of wood an hour. Only refuse will be distilled—slabs, trimmings and the like. This sounds like a small order, but it is two-thirds of each tree.

Ford has also made successful experiments in the making of heavy paper-board out of hard wood. Heretofore only long-grained soft woods such as spruce, poplar and other similar trees have been used in paper-making. Ford has installed an experimental paper mill at the River Rouge in which all of the waste paper from the Ford waste baskets is converted into paper-board for use in the automobile bodies and for cartons in which to ship parts. He has mixed twenty-five per cent of hard wood with good results. Now a pa-

(continued on next page)

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

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WHAT FORD'S RESTLESS
MIND IS DOING NOW

(cont'd. from preceding page)
per mill will be built in the lumber
camp in Northern Michigan to make
paper-board out of waste from hard-
wood trees.

Shavings, straw and old rubber
tires are now used to make the rims
of Ford steering wheels. Saw a piece
out of the rim of your steering wheel
and you will see the straw or shav-
ings imbedded in and surrounded by
a coating of rubber. The rubber may
have been an old tire that you threw
away last year.

In the process of smelting iron ore,
Ford was troubled with the same
slag that annoys householders who
burn poor coal and attend to their
own furnaces. The slag did not long
bother Ford. He is building a cement
plant that will start this fall and
employ 300 men. The slag is the ce-
ment mill's raw material. Ford is al-
ready making glass at Highland Park
and last year bought a glass factory
in Pennsylvania, but he is building
another glass factory at the Rouge.
There would seem to be no end to
new Ford industries. Ford's engi-
neers say they can see no end to
them. In the Rouge plant there are
now made not only tractors and hun-
dreds of automobile parts, but there
is also a paper mill and there will
soon be a glass factory and a cement
mill.

The Egyptian Princess

BEST MUSICAL TALENT IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI TO RENDER
BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING

ACT I

The Egyptian's army is returning victorious from war and the Egyptian
girls are preparing for the homecoming. Herub, the fortune teller, tells the
fortunes of the girls and predicts freedom for Alva, the Princess' favorite
slave.

ACT II

Tabubu, the old maid sister of the Queen arrived too late to have her
fortune told, so two of the girls play a trick on her by pretending they are
Herub and fore-telling for her a wonderful future.
The King returns with his prisoners among whom is Grania, Queen of
Jutland—who turns out to be the sister of Alva, the favorite slave girl. Word
is received that the Prince of Tunis is coming to be married to Princess
Aida. In celebration of this grand occasion all prisoners including Alva are
freed and the day is spent with song and dance.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Egyptian Queen	.....Sara Malone
Princess Aida	.....Lottie Dover
Tabubu (old maid sister of Queen)	.....Mary Williams Smith
Alva (favorite slave)	.....Lillian Shields
Nysa	.....
Phila	.....
Court girls	.....
.....	.....Martha Gresham
.....	.....Nina Taylor
Queen Grania	.....Hilma Black
Herub	.....Florence Wilkinson
Dancer	.....Irene Cox
Chorus, attendants, etc.	.....Glee Club

Ford's genius in such matters as
these is not so much in learning new
things, through experimental labora-
tory work, as it is in giving a practi-
cal application to what is already
known. The Ford organization, so
far as I have been able to learn, has
never produced a new scientific fact.
One of Ford's engineers told me it
was not necessary, so far as the Ford
organization was concerned, to un-
cover new facts. He said there were
enough facts lying around unused to
keep their organization at work giv-
ing them better applications. Ford
once thought he had evolved some-
thing new when he made the Ford
flywheel into an electrical generator,
but he told me that he learned, years
afterwards, that Faraday had applied
the same principles a hundred
years earlier.

Ford's engineers tell me that he is
always willing to back a promising
experiment to the limit. The treas-
ury is wide open when something
that may prove big is to be tried out.
Ford made most of the engineers in
the country shake their heads when
he installed the mechanism with
which to feed powdered coal with an
air-blast to the big boilers in his
Rouge plant. But Ford had tried the
idea out in a smaller way and was
convinced that it would work. It did
work—Ford was the first to burn
powdered coal. The others followed
him and saved part of the heat that
had been going up in smoke.

For seems to have some intuition
that sometimes tells him whether an
idea will work. It may be judgment
based upon information, but it seems
like intuition. One day a man came
in and told some of his electrical en-
gineers how they could do something
to a commutator and cause it to con-
vert alternating current into direct
current—or perhaps it was the other
way. The chief electrical engineer
and some of the others examined it
and convinced that it would work. Off
they rushed to Ford in great glee.
"Be careful about that," said Ford.
"It won't work."

He was right. The quality of the
current was changed, but so much
was lost in the process that the de-
vice was worthless. Where Ford got
the information that his best engi-

ner lacked, nobody knows. He had
seen in the Edison Company's steam en-
gines in Detroit, but an engine room
is not the place where most persons
can become deeply grounded in the
ways of electricity.

Ford will soon have the first com-
pletely electrified railroad in the
United States, if not in the world. The
engines, which will be of Ford de-
sign, will differ from every other
electric locomotive in the world. The
current, as it comes from the gener-
ators at the Rouge plant, will be of
130,000 volts. Before it goes into the
trolley it will be "stepped down" to
22,000 volts. Aboard the locomotive
it will be stepped down to 1,400 after
which it will be used to drive a motor
generator which will produce direct
current of 600 volts. The idea is to
convert the alternating current that
comes from the power plant to direct
current. Direct current can be trans-
mitted so far without great waste
only by the use of an amount of cop-
per wire that is prohibitive in cost.

One of Ford's engineers said that
the cost of electric power produced at
the Rouge plant will be fifty-eight
hundredths of a cent per horsepower
per hour.

Ford has not, however, paid all of
the Lincoln stockholders in full, as I
asserted in the September number of
Hearst's that he had done. He has
paid only a few Lincoln stockholders
who had assisted in the operation of
the company. This statement is made
upon the authority of Mr. E. G. Lie-
bold, Ford's secretary. No Lincoln
stockholder had any legal claim upon
Ford. With reference to the denial
that Ford voluntarily paid more for
the Lincoln plant than he might have
paid, I was told, in Ford's offices,
that Ford had asked the court to in-
crease from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000
the minimum bid that would be con-
sidered. I do not remember whether
it was Ford or a man close to him
who told me. I distinctly remember
that Ford told me he had paid \$4,000-
000 more for the plant than it was
worth.—Allan L. Benson in Hearst's
International.

Missouri-isms in Short

Missouri has more points of im-
mediate opportunity in development
in dairying than any other state un-
der the flag.

Missouri stood 4th in gross value
of farm products in the U. S. Census
of 1920, Iowa being 1st, Texas 2nd
and Illinois 3rd.

Missouri has the 1st State School
of Journalism ever organized—
founded by Walter Williams at the
State University in Columbia.

The Ozark area of Missouri is "The
Land of a Million Smiles", the region
of opportunity to the homeseeker and
health-hunter.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year

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Furniture, Undertaking &
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EmbalmersOpen Day or Night
Flowers for all OccasionsDay phone 17
Night phones 111 or 518THE STEP BEYOND
FEDERAL AID

It is generally recognized that ex-
isting roads fall into four classes:
interstate roads, state roads (impor-
tant to the whole state), county roads
(important to the whole county), and
local roads, serving only a small part
of a county.

The United States Government
recognizes the importance of the in-
terstate road by providing in the Fed-
eral Aid act, that interstate roads of
a mileage not to exceed seven per
cent of the total system, may re-
ceive Federal aid in construction.

States recognize the importance of
the state road, and build it, often
wholly from state funds. Counties
build their own roads and sometimes
local roads, although many such are
enterprises constructed by a com-
munity of less size than the county.

State roads and interstate roads
usually join. Some state roads may
not have good connections across a
state line, but as a general rule they
do; indeed, many interstate roads be-
come truly national in scope, and be-
come known by their national name,
as the National Old Trails Road, the
Lincoln Highway, the Lee Highway,
etc.

It is the argument of those who be-
lieve that the United States should
go further than Federal aid, and be-
come the original constructor and
permanent maintainer of truly na-
tional roads; that, just as states build
state roads, counties build county
roads, and communities build local
roads, so should the nation build the
main interstate trunk lines; that
there are roads which truly serve the
whole nation, which should be built
by and maintained by the whole na-
tion, just as there are state roads
which truly serve the whole state
and which the states recognize are
rightly built and maintained by the
state.

Detroit, Mich., November 24.—The
Ford Motor Company today announ-
ced an addition to its line of cars—the
Tudor Sedan which brings to the pub-
lic an entirely new style of Ford en-
closed body.

It is a distinctive type designed to
carry five passengers in complete
comfort. The roof line is low and
straight which with the larger radi-
ator now standard on all Ford cars,
gave Ford designers an opportunity
of effecting most graceful lines and
at the same time a most sturdy con-
struction.

Besides its general appeal and high
quality aspect, the Tudor Sedan has
several new features which promise
to win immediate favor.

The two doors are unusually wide,
28 1/2 inches to be exact, and are set
at the front of the car, hung in ex-
ceptionally heavy frames and swing
open forward on either side in line
with the driver's seat.

Side windows running back from
the doors are oblong in shape and
thirty-two inches in length, affording
unusual vision to the occupants, while
a large rear window adds to the visi-
bility. All window glasses are low-
ered flush with the framing, afford-
ing clear vision and the maximum of
ventilation.

Exterior appearance is enhanced
by a windshield visor, cowl ventila-
tor and secure rear fenders of new
design.

Interior arrangement of the Tudor
Sedan meets all comfort require-
ments both for driver and passeng-
ers. The driver's seat is of the
"bucket" design, with easy cushion
and back, assuring restful posture.
There is a noticeable roominess in
front with plenty of foot room. The
tilting seat opposite the driver folds
compactly out of the way so that en-
trance and exit through the large and
roomy door is easily and conveni-
ently effected by those occupying the
rear seat which is amply large for
three persons.

Because of the location of the door,
the driver has convenient access to
his seat without folding up the extra
seat along side. The gasoline tank
is located under the driver's seat
making it unnecessary for him to dis-
turb any other passengers when fill-
ing the tank.

Interior fittings are attractive. The
upholstery is in special Ford fabric
of dark brown with floor rug to
match. Both the doors and side win-
dows have been equipped with revol-
ving type window regulators of the
same design as those used in cars of
much higher price.

The Tudor Sedan, which is now in
production, is priced at \$590 at De-
troit.

Notice

On December 3rd is the last day
that we can accept orders for en-
graved Christmas cards. Please get
your orders in. Call for David Blan-
ton and he will be pleased to show
you a fine lot of samples.

COPELAND WILL INTERCEDE
WITH COOLIDGE FOR CRAIG

New York, November 25.—The
"free-speech" case of City Controller
Charles L. Craig of New York, who
was sentenced to 60 days in jail for
criticizing the decision of a Federal
Judge, will be placed fully before
President Coolidge tomorrow by Sen-
ator Royal S. Copeland.

Copeland announced today that he
would go to the White House at the
head of a delegation Monday to urge
that the President intercede to save
Craig.

Meanwhile members of the New
York State Legislature have asked
for an official investigation into the
acts of Federal Judge Julius M. May-
er who pronounced sentence on Craig
in resentment of criticism of the
Controller.

New York City representatives
at the Legislature say they will urge
that Mayer be investigated.

The sentencing of Craig has
aroused a national storm of protest
on the ground that the Court is
usurping the power of free speech.
Mayer issued a decision in a transit
case. Craig wrote a letter telling
Mayer that the decision was opposed
to public welfare. Craig was hailed
before Mayer for contempt and sen-
tenced to serve 60 days in jail. An
appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court
brought out the law that nothing
could be done to intercede for Craig
outside of a presidential pardon and
the legality of even this was doubt-
ful.

The matter is understood to have
been placed in the hands of Attorney-
General Daugherty by President Cool-
idge.

BARNES SAYS FORD COULD
CAUSE FINANCIAL CHAOS

Detroit, Mich., November 22.—
"Henry Ford, with his millions and
his vast grip on industry, by a turn
of his hand, could create chaos in
this country and cause a complete
wrecking of financial stability," said
Julius H. Barnes, president of the
Chamber of Commerce of the United
States, in Detroit today.

"We have the unparalleled instance
of a single man in a single genera-
tion achieving a fortune of perhaps
one thousand million dollars, not by
levy of favor or political authority,
but by the free recognition by society
of the production of an article of un-
iversal aspiration, better than anyone
else has been able to do that.

"It has been said that America no
longer offers the advantage to youth
that it offered a decade ago. This is
not true. The field of possible con-
quest has widened to an empire such
as the world has never pictured.
Henry Ford disproves the words".

Wets To Convene January 21

Washington, November 24.—Plan-
ning a preliminary drive on Congress
for modification of the Volstead law
and eventual repeal of the prohibi-
tion amendment, the wets have de-
cided to hold a national conference
in Washington, January 21. Names
of men and women prominent in the
church, art, literature and business
are associated with the gathering,
which will be nonpartisan and cos-
mopolitan in character.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard of
Delaware and Representative John
Phillip Hill of Baltimore already
have signified their intention of ad-
dressing the gathering, and invita-
tions have been sent to Gov. Ritchie
of Maryland, Gov. Blaine of Wiscon-
sin, Senator Stanley of Kentucky,
Senator Couzens of Michigan and
several other leaders of both politi-
cal parties. The gathering is being
sponsored by the Association against
the Prohibition Amendment. The
aim of the conference, it is explained,
will be to modify the Volstead act
now, and, as the next logical step,
to return the police power to the states,
where it belongs.

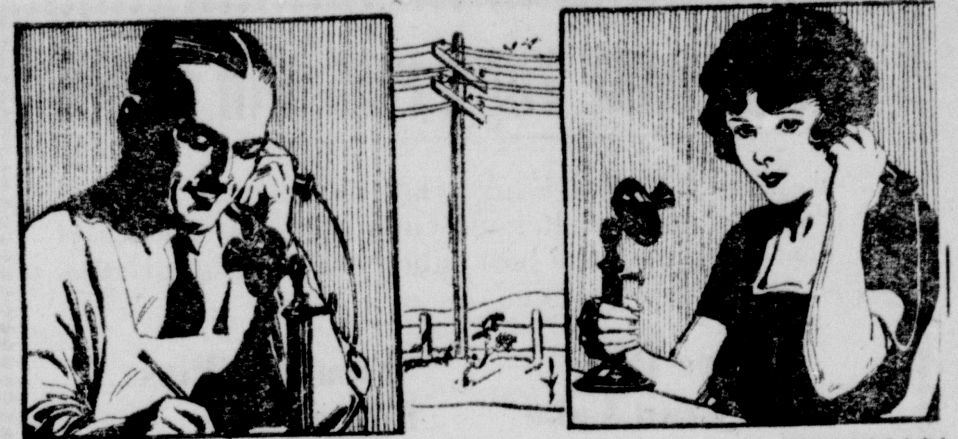
KC-KC-KC-KC-KC-KC

SAME PRICE
for over 30 years

25 Ounces for 25¢

Use less of
K C
BAKING POWDERthan of higher
priced brands.OUR GOVERNMENT USED
MILLIONS OF POUNDS

KC-KC-KC-KC-KC-KC



Thanksgiving Groceries

Let us supply your needs for the Thanksgiving dinner. We
can deliver to you everything that is needed from the first
relishes to the final desert.

We can supply you with the ingredients for your fruit
cakes. Bake them now and taste the difference Christmas

Phone
75**H. & H. Grocery**Phone
75

"The Food Market of Quality and Service"

Companions of
Autumn

The twilight hours of life
bring comfy evenings at
home where books are to
be read and delicate finery
to be fashioned. Under
an artificial light these
longer hours require a
most careful consideration
of the lenses you are going
to use to relieve the eyes
of undue strain.

Learn to rest the eyes
wisely. It is the expres-
sion of calm, of restful-
ness, that dignity which
lends itself to ideal repose.

We make a specialty of correcting all optical defects
with properly fitted glasses at most reasonable prices

DR. LONG

Eyesight Specialist

Telephone Exchange Bldg.

Yesterday

custom ruled Women

A girl of today would smile at the
idea of a young man's asking her
father's permission before so much
as taking her walking. Yet not so
many years ago this was the custom.
Indeed, a woman's life was entire-
ly ordered for her. She had little or
no choice in the matter of a husband;
school-teaching was practically the
only profession open to her; custom
dictated that she be prim and stiff in
dress and manner.

Even her methods of housekeeping
were ruled by tradition. She wash-
ed on Monday, ironed on Tuesday,
baked and mended on Wednesday, did
a definite task each day, because her
mother and grandmother had done so
before her.

But those customs passed with the
years. What a different life women
lead now!

Today

they are guided by common sense

If they choose, they become doctors
and lawyers. They golf and play
tennis; they dress for comfort. And
in the realm of housekeeping, they
answer only the dictates of conven-
ience.

They no longer bake or clean on
a specified day. The bakery and
improved cleaning methods have
banished that custom.

And in the same way, they no longer
regard Monday as washday. For
the modern laundry, in addition to
relieving women of their hardest
household task, has brought them the
advantage of five washdays.

Today, hundreds of thousands of
women send the family bundle to the
laundry on Thursday or Friday, oth-
er hundreds of thousands on Tues-
day or Wednesday, while some still
use the old-fashioned Monday as
washday.

And as result, all have the benefit
not only of a new convenience but of
prompter service, more efficient work,
lower prices, and a greater variety
of services. In fact, the choice of
services obtainable is so wide as to
offer an economical solution to every
family's washday problem.

If you desire a complete, all-iron-
ed service, you may have that. If you
prefer to do some of the ironing
yourself, here are a number of parti-
ally-ironed services to choose
from. And if you would rather do
all the ironing at home, with just the
washing cared for by the laundry,
you may have such a service.

Today—call us and have us explain
the services we offer. Then select
day or Wednesday, while some still
use the old-fashioned Monday as
washday.

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.

Phone 165

Freshly Dressed for Thanksgiving



The choicest Fowls that the market affords, you will find
here freshly dressed and awaiting your choosing for
Thanksgiving.

Take your pick of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese or Chickens and
you will have a good Thanksgiving Fowl.

344-Phones-344

ANDRES MEAT MARKETS
UPTOWN AND FRISCO

Miss Gladys Kendall entertained the Bridge Club Saturday evening.

FOR RENT—One furnished room—723 North Ranney. tf.

FOR RENT—One furnished room at 903 N. Kingshighway. Phone 444. 2tp.

FOR SALE—Good ear corn, also about 14 tons baled hay.—H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.

Mrs. Kate Greer will go to Charleston Tuesday for a few days visit.

Mrs. W. H. Sikes entertained Friday afternoon with six tables of Bridge.

Mrs. A. C. Sikes entertained a few friends on last Thursday afternoon with Bridge.

Competent dressmaker. Work guaranteed.—Mrs. W. H. Humphreys 611 Williams St. 3tpd.

FOR SALE—My home on Vernon Ave. For further information call and see Mrs. Ara Hanner.

Mrs. T. B. Dudley, Mrs. Si Harper and Mrs. Florence Baker are visiting in St. Louis for a few days.

Miss Casey, who has been trimming for Miss Daisy Garden, has returned to her home in Centralia, Ill.

Mrs. S. V. Mitchell of Buffalo, N. Y., is expected Tuesday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. Ray Smith.

FOR SALE OR RENT—320 acre farm about six miles from Sikeston on two good roads; excellent for cotton.—H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.

Howard Morrison is home from St. Louis, where he attended the Prudential Insurance Agents Convention. He led all other County Agents in this district for business produced.

Don't go by—But come buy your meats from us where quality counts.—Sellards Market. Phones 84-48.

\$60,000 IN PREMIUMS FOR 1924 STATE FAIR

Sedalia, Mo., November 22.—A budget for \$60,000 in premiums to be offered at the 1924 Missouri State Fair, to be held here next August 17 to 24, was approved by the Missouri State Fair Board at a meeting held in Kansas City, Secretary W. D. Smith stated today.

Of the total premium offering \$45,000 will be offered in departments for live stock, agricultural products, the educational and productive phases of the exposition. Ten thousand dollars is provided for the speed program.

The \$60,000 total will probably be increased to \$80,000 before the opening of the fair, by special prizes offered by individuals and live stock associations, according to Smith.

Of Interest To Women

Three women in the United States are insured for \$1,000,000 each.

More than 360,000 women registered to vote in the recent New York City election.

By typing an average of 143 words a minute, Bessie Friedman of New York, was awarded a cup as world's champion woman typist.

Mrs. Bessie Redman, tombstone maker of Seattle, is considered one of the most expert stonecutters in the Northwest.

Women form the majority membership of the homestead and building and loan associations in the United States.

Mrs. Frank Bishop of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion at the San Francisco convention.

The women of the island of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean, are very religious, nearly everyone says grace before meals.

Mrs. R. E. Barrett of Portland, Ore., holds a unique position, that of city manager for the municipality of Warrenton, Ore.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Sikeston Methodist church at 10 o'clock Thanksgiving morning. Rev. Thos. B. Mather will preach the sermon. All are invited to attend the services.

The friends of Mrs. B. F. Blanton, who is a patient in the Lutheran Hospital, will be pleased to know that she is improving and if no complications arise, she hopes to be able to set up by next Sunday.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI TOWNS ARE MAKING GREAT STRIDES

Chas. L. Harrison, Julien Friant, Robert Lankin and two representatives of The Missourian visited several Southeast Missouri towns this week to see how things are progressing in this great district. It was raining and work in the fields had stopped.

A speaker at the Rotary Club in Cape Girardeau recently said that he was surprised to see so much building going on here. He said he had visited many towns in Missouri and at no place had he noticed anything like the amount of development that he had seen in Cape Girardeau. In many towns there is practically no building at all going on, he said, and in others there is a little. "I want to say to you that I have never seen a town that impressed me more strongly than Cape Girardeau," he said.

There may be towns in other parts of the state that are not carrying on a building program, but if there is a town in Southeast Missouri that is not, its name is not known.

Chaffee has numerous beautiful homes going up. In one block at least a half dozen very attractive homes are just being completed and in all sections of the town there are new houses.

A similar condition is noticeable in Oran and some new business houses are also going up. Oran has one of the outstanding churches of Southeast Missouri and it is unquestionably having a beneficial effect on the architecture of the new buildings there. Unattractive structures look all the more unattractive in a community where there are such beautiful buildings as the church in question.

In this connection we recall a news item that appeared in a St. Louis newspaper a few days ago. Presbyterian ministers of that city met to discuss church architecture. They agreed that church buildings should be more than mere walls with a roof; that they should have inspiring effects to denote friendship and life. One minister said he knew a family that lived near a beautiful church and in time the beauty and inspiration of the edifice caused his family to take a greater interest in the home and keep it clean.

As we drove into Sikeston a member of the party remarked that he always liked to see Sikeston because there are so many little houses that have a touch of the beautiful in architecture. "This shows what a great influence an artist can exert. On every hand down here I see the influence of that man Lindsay. He designed a few little houses and gave them a touch of beauty. Then the houses that sprang up close by were given a bit of decorative effect to keep them from looking so plain, and so the seed sown by Lindsay grew throughout the town. Sikeston has more attractive small houses than any other Southeast Missouri town, not even excepting Cape Girardeau, where practically no attention is paid to decorative effects in small property.

The failure of American communities along this line was well shown in a moving picture in Cape Girardeau this week. The picture showed scenes taken in France. Every house over there, either large or small, has some art in it. There seems to be no exception to this. It is said that French people visit their Paris frequently and as Paris is more highly embellished than any other city, the people naturally absorb a love for such things.

Sikeston has its ugly spots just like all other towns have, but its many attractive houses make the visitor overlook the ugly places. Architect Lindsay is worth more to his town than the people of his age will ever give him credit for.

In Sikeston the big shoe factory building is nearly finished. It is a fine building and stands out like a great commercial monument. New houses, both large and small, are going up in all parts of the town. E. C. Matthews recently let a contract for 15 houses near the shoe factory that he will sell to employees on reasonable terms.

Sikeston is not only feeling the advance effect of the shoe factory that will employ several hundred people but is reaping an agricultural harvest that has put the Sikeston district back on its feet. Nearly 4000 bales of cotton have been ginned so far and it is predicted that the total for the season will run to at least 6000 bales. Multiply this by at least \$150 and you can get an idea of the money that is filtering through various channels.

"This money is putting our people back in good shape again," said Col. C. D. Matthews, "and we are all taking a new lease on life. My prediction is that this vicinity will have 5 acres of cotton next year for each acre of this year and if we have an average season there is no telling

how we will handle the business next fall."

Sikeston and Charleston were the centers of the best Southeast Missouri cotton crops this year, it is said. Col. Matthews rented one of his farms on the highway between Sikeston and New Madrid that had a 200-acre cotton field. It was reported to be one of the best fields of cotton seen anywhere this year. Col. Matthews says the cotton has been marketed and his share was \$25 per acre. He had two other smaller patches that brought a rental in excess of \$30 per acre.—Cape Girardeau.

F. W. A. Vesper of the Vesper-Buick Company of St. Louis, returning home from a three weeks' trip through the East, reports that his tour brought out the striking need for some movement to bring about uniformity in road signs, and traffic signals. No two states have the same kind of signs marking their roads, he says, and no two cities, even those in the same state, use the same traffic lights or signals. For instance, in New York City, the traffic towers flash red for warning, then green for stop and white for forward. Other cities flash white for warning, red to stop, and green to go ahead, while the next may have only red and green signals.

In some cities it is proper to pass in front of the traffic officer in turning at a corner, but in the next one, you are very likely to be reprimanded unless you go behind him.

"All of the roads are marked, but hardly any two of them alike," says Mr. Vesper. The state itself has one kind, the local Automobile Club another, and then there may be several different kinds of advertising signs—all of these on the same corner and frequently pointing in different directions to one town."

The Jewish population of Europe is about 9,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John Simlar had the following guests for dinner Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Vanzandt and Mrs. Elizabeth Cottle of Cape Girardeau.

Henry Sanders, hardware merchant of Belfield, Wis., claims he is the unluckiest man in the State. Recently he was selected judge in a "prettiest ankles" competition held at a charity benefit affair. The women stood behind a curtain with their ankles showing. In spite of the protest of the other judges Sanders declared the "second from the end" possessed the most shapely ankles. The winner turned out to be an old sweetheart of Sanders' and the one getting second place was his wife, whom many said should have had first place. Sanders' wife left him as a result of the contest. Then the husband of the winner blacked both of Sanders' eyes in a fight. Added to this, his hardware store and automobile burned, neither being insured.

There are nearly 10,000 inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius.

The Co-Workers of the Methodist Church will have their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Roy V. Ellis on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

FOR SALE—85-acre farm, good cotton farm. Must sell quick. Adjoins Fornfelt, good improvements. Immediate possession.—Fornfelt Realty Co., Fornfelt, Mo.

Mrs. Fred Bowman and son, who have been enjoying an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Simlar, expect to leave Thursday night for her home in Oklahoma.

Missouri has sixty-three railroad systems with approximately eight thousands five hundred miles of track.

Missouri ranks 8th in the nation in rural population, and has decreased three-tenths of one per cent in the past thirty years.

Scott County Abstract Co. BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Piles Can Be Cured

(Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding)

Many sufferers have been made very happy over the results obtained from the use of PAZO OINTMENT—60c at any Drug Store.

(Follow the Directions Carefully.)

YES, WE HAVE SOME USED CARS

Prices Are Very Low—From \$85.00 and Up.
Terms.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN

Chevrolet Dealer

Sikeston, Mo.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the President of the United States and the Governor of Missouri have declared November 29th a legal holiday, it behooves the citizens of Sikeston to follow their example and devote a part of that day to a generous return of thanks to kind Providence for the many blessings given man in the past year.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as mayor, and with the hearty approval of many zealous citizens, hereby proclaim

Thursday, November 29th
as Thanksgiving

Let every citizen in Sikeston and vicinity be thankful, and I hereby ask that all merchants and business men close their places of business all day on Thursday, November 29th, that they and their employees may be free to be with their families and enjoy the day free from labor.

C. E. FELKER, Mayor

Just Received—

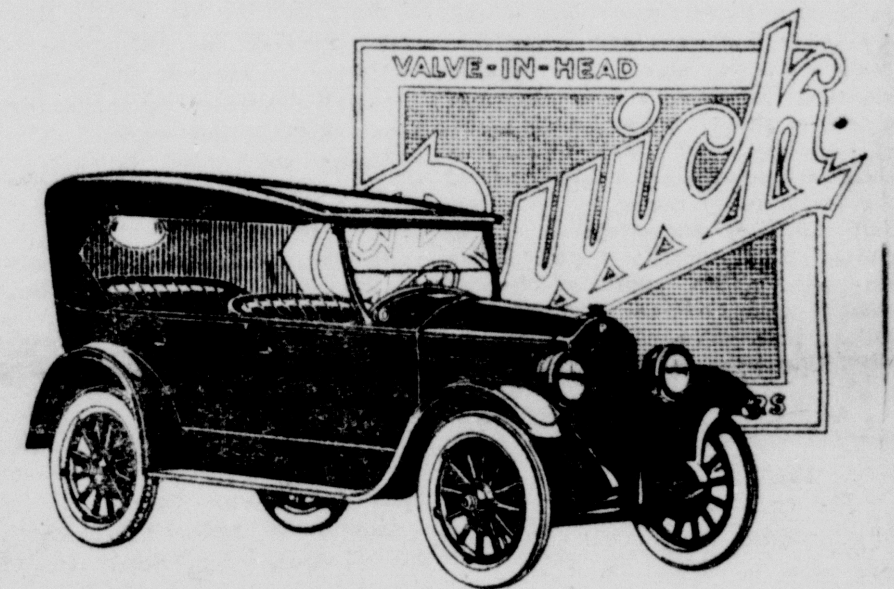
Beautiful
Poiret Twill Dresses
\$8.50 to \$19.50

Becoming
Wool Poplin Dresses
\$14.50

Brocade Elastic Girdle
\$2.25

Boudoir Caps
Splendid Gifts
60c to \$2.25

Valley Mercantile Co.
North of Bijou



The Business Car That's Also a Family Car

The extraordinary utility of the Buick five-passenger four-cylinder Touring Car makes this model particularly suited to serve the needs of business. Its rugged chassis and powerful valve-in-head engine insure uninterrupted service. Its proved Buick four-wheel brakes make this car more than ordinarily safe to drive. Yet with all of its advantages, the Buick Four Touring Car is very low in first cost, in upkeep costs; and is as satisfying for family use as for business purposes.

E-18-15-NP

TAYLOR AUTOMOBILE CO.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them



Try Juanita Baking Powder

It is entirely different from other leaveners. Made of light, fluffy materials, it is a bulky powder. A rounded teaspoonful is recommended instead of the usual level spoonful listed in most recipes. Yet, weight for weight, Juanita is stronger than other powders, therefore is truly economical.

Rises Smoothly and Evenly

giving a smooth velvet texture to your cakes and other bakings, free from air holes and bubbles so often found with quick acting leaveners. Biscuit made with Juanita Baking Powder will be free from those yellow specks which are due to imperfectly mixed soda.

Juanita Powder leaves nothing but wholesome materials in your bakings. Free from alum, (sodium aluminum sulphate) rochelle salts, tartaric acid and ammonia. Will produce no bitter taste even if you accidentally use more than you intended.

Made by
The Scott County
Milling Company
Sikeston, Mo.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

If this world affords true happiness, it is to be found in a home where love and confidence increase with years, where the necessities of life come without severe strain, where luxuries enter only after their cost has been carefully considered. We are told that wealth is a test of character—few of us have to submit to it. Poverty is the more usual test. It is difficult to be very poor and maintain one's self-respect.—A. Edward Newton.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYBODY

The following is a good standard recipe for tomato sauce:

Mince fine a slice of salt pork, cut one-eighth of an inch thick. Fry until light brown in color, then add one small onion finely-minced and a tablespoonful

each of carrot, turnip and sweet pepper; brown lightly in the fat. Now add one and one-half quarts of tomatoes, if fresh, unpeeled; two cloves, a sprig of parsley and celery, and half a bay leaf. Simmer covered one hour, stirring occasionally. Rub all that will go through the colander and thicken with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour cooked together. Serve hot.

Tomato Soup.—Place one sweet pepper, one onion, one carrot and one turnip, all minced fine, in a saucepan. Add a sprig of parsley, one of celery, one leaf of cabbage, two cloves, two quarts of tomatoes and one quart of water. Cover and simmer one hour, stirring often. Add salt and pepper to season, two teaspoonfuls of sugar—more if needed—strain through a colander and thicken with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour. This may be prepared in this manner when tomatoes are plentiful in the fall, canned, and the soup will be always ready.

Macaroni for Luncheon.—Cook three-fourths of a cupful of macaroni broken into inch-pieces in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, rinse in cold water and drain well. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter; cook in this a slice each of onion and carrot, then remove the vegetables, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt and a dash of pepper, one-half cupful each of beef broth and tomato puree, and cook until smooth and thickened. Add the macaroni to the sauce with one-half cupful of grated cheese. Cover and let stand over hot water. Serve very hot. Half a cupful of chopped ham or other cooked meat with or without the cheese may be added.

Nellie Maxwell

Press Gives the Facts

The country weekly and small city daily give the people the facts.

The institution of the freedom of the press is so firmly entrenched in this country that any attempt to curtail it instantly arouses public resentment.

People demand facts; facts can be given only through a free and untrammelled press.

No better recognition of this can be found than in the fact that, when a dictator arises in any part of the world, his first action is to muzzle the press.

No dictator can progress without the aid of censorship of the press and of news dispatches.

When the moon is at the zenith we weigh a little less than when it is on the horizon.

Probate Court Matter

Following are the proceedings of the Scott County Probate Court since the last report in the Democrat.

W. T. Shanks files resignation as administrator of estate of Frank Shanks & Son, and Vina J. Shanks is appointed; bond at \$15,000.

S. M. Daily, guardian Norma and Laurin Dillon, petitions for support of minors, granted.

Jas. D. Rodgers is appointed guardian of Laura Williams; bond at \$50.

Mrs. Fannie Belk is appointed administratrix of the estate of W. J. Belk, bond at \$1000.

Final settlement in estate of Albert Enderle by John Enderle, and he is discharged.

Final settlement in estate of J. H. Hutchason by J. S. Hutchason shows \$651 due minor. Guardian is discharged.

Annual settlement in estate of Gwen Moore by S. H. Moore shows balance of \$1254.42.

H. C. Blanton is allowed attorney fee in estate of J. A. Bradley; and \$200 in estate of Louis Hinkle.

Final settlement in estate of Lizzie Edmiston by Corine Yanson and she is discharged as administratrix.

Annual settlement in estate of J. A. Bradley by Lucy Jackson shows \$105.20 due estate.

Court orders S. J. Wade to sell at private sale, 80 acres 21-28-13 belonging to estate of Jefferson Henderson, and report to court said sale.

Annual settlement in estate of Frank Shanks & Son by Vina Shanks shows \$764.20 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Jack Matthews by John Eaton shows \$122.69 due minor.

Mollie Watson is appointed administrator of estate of G. M. Watson; bond at \$1000.

Annual settlement in estate of Alma Heuring by Frank Heuring shows \$1108.35 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Michael Heuring by Frank Heuring shows \$1017.48 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Agnes Weismueller by Denis Diebold shows \$2372.40 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Jesse Collard by Wm. Boutwell shows \$273.52 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Rachel Saseen by Wm. Boutwell shows \$412.73 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Tommie Jolly by Caleb Matthews, shows \$227.20 due ward.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Rosa Halter Adams by H. D. Rodgers shows \$1458.75 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of John LeDuke by Scott Alexander shows \$5259.72 due wards.

Settlement in estate of Eva Bradshaw et al by A. H. Adams continued; same as to estate of Elmer Dunger.

Annual settlement in estate of Stella Cruse by Jas. McPheeters shows \$166.93 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of Chas. Cruse by James McPheeters shows \$179 due minor.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of John Enderle by Mary Enderle shows \$561.44 due estate.

E. H. Moore is appointed administrator of estate of John Parker.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Flora Low by W. N. Carroll shows \$256.80 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Chas. and Rosa Kilhoefner by Kath-

erine Kilhoefner shows \$1584.06 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Teresa Lane by C. J. Hoffschwelle shows \$2928.75 due estate.

Final settlement in estate of Ambros Monds by Anna Monds and she is discharged as administratrix.

Final settlement in estate of Hugo Sandvos by Minnie Sandvos and she is discharged as executrix.

Letters of administration are refused George Spradlin as her husband James Spradlin died leaving personal property not greater than is allowed by law.

Annual settlement in estate of Marie Schuette by W. N. Schuette shows \$1064.41 due minor.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Bertha Mushbach by Aug Mushbach.

Annual settlement in estate of Rufus Rexer by Mrs. E. C. Rexer shows \$168.92 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of Evelyn Rexer by Mrs. E. C. Rexer shows \$416.25 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of W. R. Jackson by Maggie Taylor shows \$252 due minor.

Helen Elbert executes deed to correct erroneous description of lot 13 block 5 Schuette 3rd addition Farnfelt.—Benton Democrat.

A Natural Alliance

Instead of an organized labor alliance with the farmer a new idea has been sprung, that of a banker-farmer alliance.

The new combination will involve co-operative marketing and greater diversification and business efficiency on the farm.

Bankers have profited by farm bank deposits, farm bank loans, and in turn have helped farmers improve their live stock and purchase labor saving machinery. And farmers are not naturally socialists.

Upon a statement of its belief in three fundamental agricultural policies—diversification, sound co-operative marketing and improvement of unit efficiency on the farm—the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association has built a plan for bringing the farmer and the banker into an alliance of understanding and mutual assistance in every part of the country.

Features of the plan include organization of bankers' committees on agriculture in every federal reserve district, then by states and then by counties or groups of counties.

No single specific program will serve for the whole country. But nationally and by state bankers will be committed to close co-operation with agricultural colleges, to encourage of boys' and girls' clubs as the hope for a new generation of competent agrarians, and development of new agricultural enterprises in states which today stand or fall as a single crop prosper or fails.

Co-operative enterprises is infinitely better than socialism, government ownership, government price fixing and all the legislative curbs ever devised.

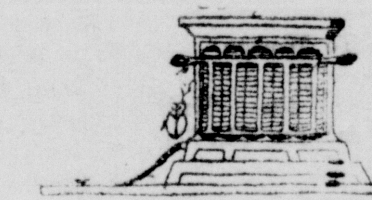
There are 22 auto stage lines longer than 100 miles in California.

A telephone company in New Orleans forbids any of the 1,000 girls in its employ to wear bracelets or wrist watches.

German public health authorities have called attention to soy beans as a source of a substitute for cooking but not for infant feeding.

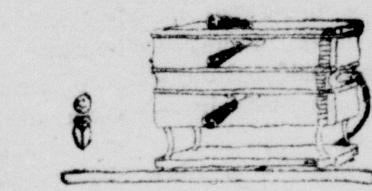
WHEN THEY COME HOME FOR THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS

—Why Not Cook Electrically? No Smoke, No Fumes, No Fuss.



Everybody loves the thin crisp toast made with the Electric Toaster.

Electric Percolators make such fragrant coffee, there never is a cup left over.



Father enjoys bacon and eggs made on the Electric Table Stove.

Sister admires the way the Electric Urn graces the dining table.



Johnny eats waffles by the dozen made on the Electric Waffle Iron.

Mother is proud to serve the food cooked on her Electric Range.

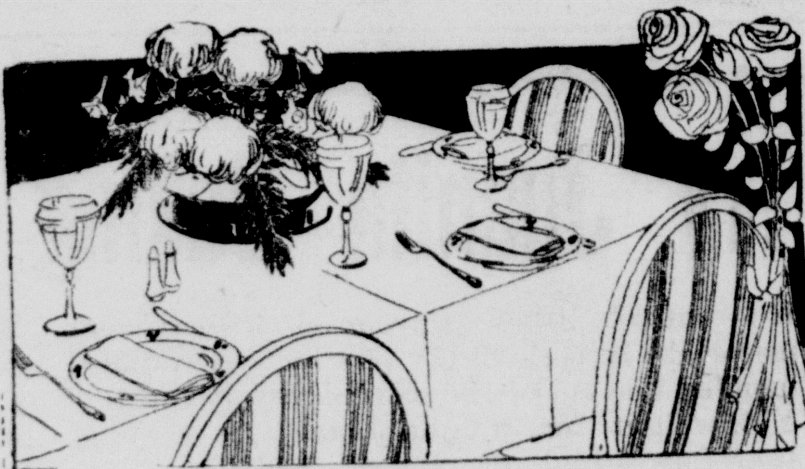
Union Elec. Light & Power Co.

See Our Window Display

Divided Payments On Your Light Bills

Make This An Electrical Christmas

Tableware for Thanksgiving



When the company arrives for the Thanksgiving Dinner you want your table to look its best—so why not, at little cost, come here and choose the items you need?

A few suggestions of what we are offering are given below:

Sherbets \$3.25 per Set, Finest Cut Glass
Tumblers, \$3.25 per Set, Finest Cut Glass

A nice assortment of Bavarian China has just arrived

Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

Supreme Court Tinkers

It has been the favorite indoor sport of a few congressmen and senators to try to change the character of the supreme court of our country.

It has been a popular political pastime to air the grievances of reformers, labor leaders and radical politicians by attacking the validity of the last court of resort for interpreting laws and constitution.

Senator Borah has been particularly savage in talking about five-to-four decisions and proposed a bill requiring that 7 out of 9 judges concur in pronouncing any Act of Congress unconstitutional.

Charles Warren, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in the Saturday Evening Post of October 13, shows that the actual fact in this particular matter is that in 134 years of the existence of the United States Supreme Court, there have been exactly nine of these five-to-four cases in which an Act of Congress was held unconstitutional.

Senator La Follette goes further and proposes to amend the constitution so that if the Supreme Court or any inferior Federal Judge declares an Act of Congress unconstitutional, Congress may, by re-enacting the law, nullify the court action.

Senator Borah's amendment would give a minority of two judges such enormous monopoly of power that majority rule on the Supreme Court rendering decisions will seem to any ordinary mind to be infinitely more fair than seven-to-two decisions.

The La Follette amendment would destroy the theory of equity between the three great branches of our government—the representative, executive and judicial.

Farmers in Scotland and the north of England frequently train foxes to act as water dogs.

\$100,000 BONDS LOST IN U. S. MAILED IN CARPATHIANS

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, No. 23.—One hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds lost on April 24, 1920, in the mails between Omaha and Chicago have been recovered in Carpathian Mountains at the far end of Czecho-Slovakia.

The bonds, which were mailed by the Stockyards Bank of Omaha to the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, were traced to the Czech frontier. Then the trail disappeared in the Carpathians, more famous for gypsy love songs and comic opera plots than for Liberty Bonds.

Prague police seized the first \$5,000 of the bonds when a peasant, Joseph Legner, tried to bank them. Legner, when arrested, declared he got them from his brother-in-law, Vactav Kubecky, of Prague. The police discovered that Kubecky's son had worked on the frontier finance control force. The package of bonds had turned up attached to a package bound from Omaha to Prague. Young Kubecky detached them and kept them three years before he tried to convert them. The police have recovered most of the loot.

Sikeston, Mo.,
November 22, 1923.

Dear Santa Claus:

I am a little boy eight years old and in the third grade and I live with Mrs. Gross. I want you to bring me a tractor, some trucks, some maid cards and some films to fit my moving picture machine, a suit of clothes, candy, fruits and nuts. Don't forget mother and daddy and Sam. I will be a good boy.

I am as ever,
RAYMOND WILCOX.

The grain elevators of Minneapolis have a capacity of 40,000,000 bushels.

It's Up To Us. What Will We Do?

Conditions all over the United States are prosperous. Working men are employed at good wages and factories are selling their output at good prices.

What interest has any citizen of the nation in supporting political policies or candidates for office tending to destroy confidence, curtail payrolls and limit production?

Every citizen, regardless of his policies, and every political party should fully realize the responsibilities in-

volved in disturbing the present industrial condition in this nation through the adoption of theoretical experiments or questionable candidates for office—local, state or national.

It is well to remember that in the long run we all make our living from industry and agriculture as it grows the nation in supporting political policies and prospers under a stable form of government rather than from political experiments which destroy value and the opportunity for growth and development.

The Standard \$1.50 per year.



Order by phone

Prompt attention from this store will greet each order you may phone us.

Delivery of what you order will be made in exact accordance with your instructions, and only the best of each item will be sent to you.

45—Phones—46

PINNELL STORE CO.

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing, my office offers you protection against any hazard:—death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burglary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The executive committee of the Scott County Farm Bureau met in special session November 15, 1923, and the following are the minutes:

Meeting called to order by President W. H. Tanner, with the following members present: W. H. Heiserer, Theodore Hopper, L. A. Schott, Joe Stricker, John Ressel, Joe Diebold, A. J. Renner and Tony Gosche. Membership Drive discussed and plans made to start the drive November 19, 1923.

Township committees appointed by the Board are:

Sylvania township: G. J. Slickman, L. C. Hamm, Wm. Oliver, R. Q. Black, L. A. Matthews, E. Hanselman, Joe Pfefferkorn, Tony Gosche, Mike Pobst, Nick Schitter.

Morley township: Frank Emerson, Wm. Revell, Fred Black, Wm. Ruhl, L. P. Woodward, L. P. Guber.

Commerce township: Geo. Buck, W. R. Beardsee, P. J. Greer, S. B. Chamberlain, Joe Ellis, Carl Luper.

Sandywoods township: Wm. Berendes, W. V. Caughlin, J. T. Huey, Henry Kraft.

Kelso township: Joe Diebold, Leo Dohogne, John Ressel, Wm. Pfefferkorn, J. C. Haley, E. A. Reissau, S. A. Ruch.

Tywapity township: C. E. Hurley, Joe Stricker, Lawrence Pobst, Ollie Bradford, Wm. Michael, Thomas Ohmes.

Richland township: Theo. Hopper, R. G. Applegate, W. S. Applegate, J. A. Roth, J. J. Reiss, J. Hodges, W. W. Hiney.

Moreland township: W. H. Heiserer, Rev. C. Moenig, L. A. Schott, H. Schmitz, Philip Bucher, Peter Gosche, Ed Cheuning, Fritz Miller, Ben Huber, John Spradling.

Motion made and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

L. A. Schott, Secretary.

The Shame Of It!

A dignified little man was knocked down by a horse in the street the other day. An onlooker said: "You ought to have the man arrested."

"It isn't the driver that makes me angry," said the little man, "it is the idea of being run down by a horse when there are so many motors about!"—Jack Canuck.

SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

W. M. Matthews to Cordelia Gentry, one-fourth interest lots 20, 21, 22 block 18 McCoy-Tanner 3rd addition Skeston, \$225.

Arnold Traubitz to E. E. Sheppard lots 1, 2 block 2 Vanduser, \$1000.

Casper Roth to J. W. Higginbotham, lots 5, 6 block 1 Hilleman addition, Illmo. \$900.

W. H. Wornica to Mary Wornica, lot 10 block 3 Matthews second addition Vanduser, \$100.

C. F. McMullin to R. N. Minner, lot 8 block 4 Fletcher addition Skeston, \$600.

J. A. Mocabee to J. A. Matthews, lot 20 block 6 Chamber of Commerce addition Skeston, \$1.

W. B. Robinson to C. B. Watson, lots 11, 12, 13 block 7 McCoy-Tanner 2nd addition Skeston, \$2600.

S. J. Abbott and J. H. Massey to H. A. De Lay, lot 10 block 3 Matthews 2nd addition, Oran, \$1.

Ivey Hurt to W. O. Finney, lot 22 block 10 Chaffee, \$50.

Frank Harrell to Wylie & Packwood, lot 13 block 43 Chaffee, 1525.

Wylie & Packwood to D. R. Mouser, lot 13 block 43, Chaffee. \$2275.

Wylie & Packwood to Frank Harrell, lot 29 block 41, Chaffee. \$3000.

Oakdale Cemetery Association to Fannie Belk, lot 121 Oakdale Cemetery, \$25.

John Jenkins to First National Bank of Cape Girardeau, lots 10, 11 block 5 McCoy-Tanner addition Skeston, \$100.

W. H. Jackson to Lucille Kraffe, lot 32 block 39, Chaffee. \$1.

Southeast Missouri Lumber Co. to Vanduser District Bank, lots 5, 6 blk. 4 Vanduser, \$1000.

Luther West to A. E. Slinkard, lots 14, 15 block 4 Eastern A addition Chaffee, \$500.

Chas. Robert Sr. to Aloys Heiserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelson, \$1.

Peter Robert to Aloys Heiserer, lot 4, block 1, Kelson. \$1.

Caroline Robert to Aloys Heiserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelson, \$1.

T. P. Arch and J. G. Russell to R. M. Hilleman, lots 3, 4 block 1 Sikes' 1st addition, Skeston \$8500.—Benton Democrat.

Rising To a Question

The meeting for the discussion of women's rights and wrongs had gone cheerily along its way to a successful conclusion. Votes of thanks had been proposed to everybody else and at last "Mr. Chairman" arose to ask if anybody in the audience would like to put any questions.

"Ask any question you like," she announced, "and I shall be only too glad to answer them."

There was silence for a moment and the chairman was preparing to leave the platform when a smartly dressed woman arose at the back of the hall.

"I should like to put a question," she said.

"Certainly!" answered the chairman. "What is it?"

"I should like to know, Mrs. Chairman, where you got that beautiful silk from which your dress is made?"

—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

More murders are committed in a year in either New York or Chicago than in the whole of the British Isles.

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Albany—New school at cost of \$100,000 to be built.

St. Joseph—Contract let for construction of new Brown's branch sewer at cost of \$230,000.

Reed's Springs—Work in progress on section of State Highway between this point and Crane.

St. Louis—Merger of Kinloch and Bell Telephone companies completed, affecting exchanges in this city and in Joplin, Sedalia, Jefferson City and Clinton.

Lee's Summit—Improvement of Longview road west of city limits under way.

Bowling Green—Erection of new high school building under way, work to be rushed.

Centralia—Extensive improvements to be made at post office.

St. Joseph—October building permits totaled \$103,700.

Gower—Extensive water system, including electric pump, being installed at local school.

Wage—Coyle lumber yard to be rebuilt.

Joplin—Reconstruction of Crocker Brothers' packing house started.

Weston—Burley Tobacco Growers' Association purchases warehouses of Weston Company.

Dearborn—New tobacco warehouses nearing completion for new Burley Tobacco Association.

It is estimated that consumption of butter in United States increased 160,000,000 pounds in last 12 months. Production has increased 100,000,000, but it has been necessary to import 60,000,000 pounds.

Jefferson City—State Highway Department to receive bids on November 27 for construction projects aggregating \$1,000,000.

Kansas City—Ford Motor Company starts work on first unit of large assembling plant.

Columbia—First unit of DeMolay dormitory to be started next year at cost of \$100,000.

Independence—First Presbyterian Church to build \$40,000 Sunday school annex.

Kansas City—Resurfacing and repairing of Hickman Mills-Lee's Summit road being done under contract.

Kansas City—Motion picture theater to be erected in southeast district of city.

St. Louis—720 road projects now contracted in Missouri to cost over \$42,000,000.

New International Holiday: Fourteen foreign nations have signified their intention of following President Coolidge's lead by backing the observance of December 2nd as "Golden Rule Sunday".

The plan is for people everywhere to eat a plain frugal meal on the Sunday following Thanksgiving, and give to the International Golden Rule Day fund the difference between the cost of the simple porridge dinner such as is served in the orphanages in the Bible lands, and the cost of the usual Sunday dinner.

The purpose is to give assistance to a whole nation of orphan children in the Near East who have innocently suffered in one of the greatest tragedies in the history of the human race. The sympathy of the entire world has been aroused by their unfortunate plight. Other nations are carrying out the plan through their various relief societies. In America, the Near East Relief Organization has been selected as its sponsor, and contributions from this district are being sent to its Golden Rule Day headquarters at the Chemical Building in St. Louis.

President Coolidge, ex-president Wilson, Secretary Hughes and thousands of others, have already pledged to eat a Golden Rule Dinner so that none of the children now in the orphanages need be turned out, but additional orphans may be taken in.

Heretofore, only four holidays have been observed internationally—Christmas, New Year, Easter and Armistice Day.

Strictly Out Of It

Ephraim had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working today, Ephraim?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"No, suh. I see celebratin' my golden wedding, suh."

"You were married 50 years ago today?"

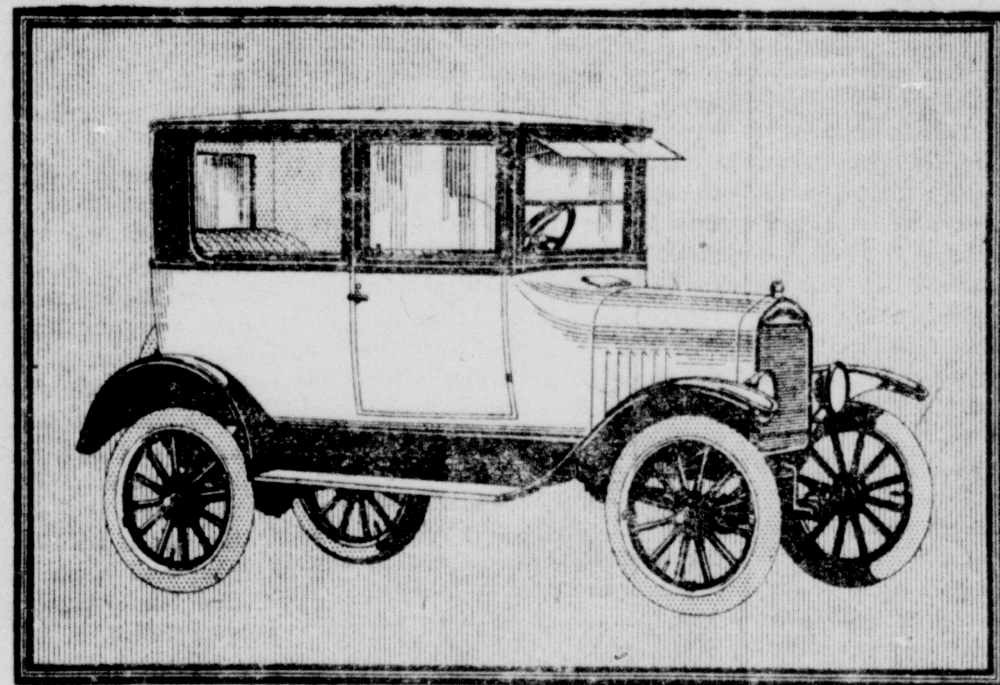
"Yes, suh."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate it?"

"My present wife, suh," replied Ephraim, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She is de foth."—Exchange.

An odd belief is that a dry September indicates that the following May will be more than usually rainy.

A New Body Type



THE Tudor SEDAN

F.O.B. DETROIT

\$590

FULLY EQUIPPED

The Tudor Sedan is a distinctly new Ford body type, admirably designed for harmony of exterior appearance and excellence of interior comfort and convenience.

At \$590, its price is not only lower than any previous Ford Sedan, but lower than any sedan ever put on the American market.

Body lines, long-panel rear quarter windows, broad cowl and high radiator

give it grace and poise from every angle.

Wide doors, hinged to open forward, folding front seats, well spaced interior, dark brown broadcloth upholstery and attractive interior trimmings add measurably to its individuality, comfort and convenience.

These cars can be obtained on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

See this exceptionally desirable new Ford product in Ford showrooms.

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

"ONE CLEAR CALL" A ROMANCE OF THE SOUTH

Long before Augustus Thomas commenced perpetuating the romance of the south on the stage in a series of plays that began with "Alabama", south of the Mason-Dixon line has been regarded as a section totally surrounded by cavaliers and tender emotions.

The adaptability of the south to strong, swinging narration finds its justification again in "One Clear Call", the photoplay—produced by John M. Stahl, which will be shown at the Malone Theatre next Thursday as a First National attraction.

Alabama is again the locale and the screen offering presents a more virile story of the Gulf Coast state than anything that has ever been presented upon the stage.

Henry B. Walthall, Milton Sills and Claire Windsor hold the leads in a plot that calls for an unusually large cast of players. Of these Henry Walthall is one of the screen favorites whose triumphs date back to "The Birth of a Nation", and before. Milton Sills is a more recent advent to the select constellation of stardom, but his name is a guarantee of excellency and public favor. Claire Windsor has been playing featured roles in Lois Weber productions, and more recently, in Marshall Neilan's "Fools First."

"One Clear Call," adapted from Frances Nimmo Green's story, marks the latest of a series of successful productions that John Stahl has made for Associated First National Pictures, Inc., among the former ones being "The Child Thou Gavest Me" and "The Song of Life."

The ancient Hindoos excelled in surgery, their cataract operation still being used.

A safe which automatically chloroforms a burglar when he attempts to open it has been put on the market by an Austrian firm.

Fourteen stone axes, recently unearthed on a farm property in Norway, are declared by experts to be examples of one of the earliest known forms of stone axes, dating from a period of 7000 years ago.

Exaggerations

Mark L. Dewey, the millionaire sugar beet grower of Dayton, said at a recent dinner:

"The exaggerated yarns about the employment of child labor in the sugar beet fields reminds me of a story."

"It's a story about a Pullman car wash room that was crowded with 48 travelers one morning, all trying to get a wash at the same time. Suddenly, a man in the struggling crowd yelled out:

"Oh, gosh, here I've been washing some other fellow's face in mistake for my own."

"That ain't nothing," growled another man. "The face I was washin' bit me."—Exchange

An Irishman who was signing articles on board a ship, began to write his name with his right hand, then changing the pen to his left hand, finished it.

"So you write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer.

"Yis, sor," replied Pat. "When I was a boy me father (rist him!) always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut your finger nails wid your left hand, for some day ye might lose your right.'—Exchange.

Florida

IN this land of countless delights, flowers, fruits and fresh vegetables abound all winter long. The healthful climate and many other advantages make Florida the ideal winter homeland. Living is economical there in a reasonably priced cottage or bungalow.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO JACKSONVILLE

Leaves Skeston.....3:25 a. m.
Arrives Memphis.....7:55 a. m.
Arrives Birmingham.....3:30 p. m.
Arrives Jacksonville.....8:45 p. m.

Round-trip winter tourist tickets good for return passage until June 15, 1924, now on sale. Stopovers permitted at Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Jacksonville or any other point on either the going or return trip.

For detailed information as to cost of tickets, train schedules or for sleeping car reservations, call on or write:

W. T. MALONE,
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines
Skeston, Mo.

FRISCO
LINES



"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin"

Take your Kodak and go for a stroll through the country. Nature has provided in a most lavish manner, scenes of wonderful variety and beauty that you may preserve in picture form for the future enjoyment of yourself and friends.

The Kodaks which we offer for your choice will insure you clean, clear-cut pictures under most difficult conditions.

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST

CENTRAL HIGH CONQUERS SKESTON AND MUD EARN 6 TO 0 VICTORY

Cape Girardeau Central Tigers defeated Skeston High School's football team on Friday afternoon in a game that was played on a field so muddy that the players could scarcely walk, much less play football. The score was 6-0, but Fox made three. R. Marshall Five minutes after the game started the players were not distinguishable because of the mud and water. The game was unusual for the fact that Central had the ball inside Skeston's 20-yard line throughout the game and yet scored but one touchdown. The visitors presented a superb line and fought better than any forwards seen here this year.

While Central finally won in the last quarter on a forward pass, aerial play was seldom attempted because of the condition of the field and the muddy ball. End running was out of the question and line bucking alone netted ground. Punting was difficult, average punts being less than 20 yards. While Central had Skeston backed up near their goal lines in every quarter, they couldn't put the ball over, except in the final quarter. After blocking a punt and crowding the Skeston punter, so that he kicked out of bounds on the 4-yard line, Central made three futile attempts at straight football to cover the four yards needed, but failed. A forward pass was then called and Dalton threw the ball to Koch who went over the goal line for the touchdown.

Backfield men had little chance to show in the game, the linemen being in the limelight throughout the game. Limbaugh of the Tigers and Peacher of Skeston were the outstanding players of each team on the line, and Johnny Black gained almost every yard Central got during the afternoon. Black was the only backfield man of the two teams who knew how to make use of the muddy field. He dived and skidded for many a gain and several times carried the ball almost to the Skeston goal. Spectators commented on the fact that, after Central had the ball within the Skeston 10-yard line, Black was not given a chance. When the Tigers had the oval on the Skeston four-yard line four players were called in order to make the touchdown and Black was not used.

Koch continued to show improvement, playing an exception defensive game and took a forward pass throw from three Skeston players who were waiting for the ball. Tubby, on that occasion, simply showed his stuff, and won the game. The Central band was on the field and kept the crowd pepped up with popular air. Central rooters also displayed a lot of pep during the game.

First Quarter

Skeston chose to defend the north goal. Groves of Central kicked off, Gentles receiving and returning six yards before he was downed by Limbaugh. Koch broke up an attempted pass. Skeston could not gain so attempted to punt, but Central blocked it and Beatty recovered the ball by a beautiful dive. Central's attempted pass failed. Black hit the line for 3 yards and then added 7 more, making the down. Koch fumbled, but

covered the ball. R. Marshall again unt, but Koch returned the ball almost to the starting point. Richardson hit the line for three yards, the quarter ending with the ball on Skeston's seven-yard line.

Black tore into the line for three yards, taking the ball to Skeston's four-yard line. Richardson lost a yard and Central was then penalized 15 yards for holding. An attempted forward pass failed. Dalton replaced O. Windisch for Central. A forward pass, Dalton to Koch, netted 10 yards, but Central lost the ball on downs. R. Marshall's attempted punt was blocked by Limbaugh, but a Skeston player received the ball on his own two-yard line. R. Marshall then attempted to punt, the ball sailing out of bounds on his four-yard line. Koch failed at a line buck, then tried again and lost a yard. C. Windisch lost a yard. With the ball on the 6-yard line and the last try to make the down, Dalton threw a forward pass and Koch raced over the goal line for a touchdown. The kick for goal failed.

Second Quarter

R. Marshall failed to gain, Fox made 4 yards, Smith one and R. Marshall punted 15 yards. Black hit the line for a 5-yard gain and added 3 more around right end. Black then lost a yard and Groves punted 23 yards. Bowman being downed on his 7-yard line when he received the ball. Smith and Fox made a yard each on end runs, but this was lost on the next play through a fumble. R. Marshall dropped back to punt, Central blocking it. A Skeston player recovered the ball, however. Skeston hit the line several times without gains and R. Marshall punted 15 yards, O. Windisch being downed as he caught the ball on Skeston's 25-yard line.

Skeston drew a 5-yard penalty for offside play. C. Windisch walked thru the Skeston line for a 2-yard gain and O. Windisch added one more. Richardson made a yard but Black failed, Skeston taking the ball on downs. R. Marshall punted 25 yards to Richardson. Black and Koch failed to gain, the whistle blowing for the end of the half with the ball on Skeston's 34-yard line.

Third Quarter

Skeston kicked off, Groves of Central returning 10 yards. Black made a yard through the line and Koch added two more. C. Windisch made 3. Skeston blocked an attempted punt by Groves, but a Skeston player was declared offside by the head linesman and his team was penalized 5 yards. This netted Central a first down. Richardson tore off 3 yards and Black followed up with 2 more. Black made another yard thru the line. Groves attempted to punt, but it was blocked. A Central player recovered the ball, however. O. Windisch hit the line for 3 yards, Black made three and O. Windisch added two more. Groves punted 20 yards. Smith lost 3 yards and R. Marshall punted 10 yards, Koch receiving on Skeston's 13-yard line.

O. Windisch made a yard, Richardson failed and Black made five through the line. Groves tried for a place kick, but the muddy ball rolled toward the side lines, Skeston recovering on the 10-yard line. R. Marshall's punt was blocked, but he recovered the ball. R. Marshall again unt, but Koch returned the ball almost to the starting point. Richardson hit the line for three yards, the quarter ending with the ball on Skeston's seven-yard line.

Story of a Clown Who Was a Good Guy

The story of an afflicted child and a circus clown who knew how to dedicate his art to a noble purpose was told by Saturday's Globe-Democrat, as follows:

Little Mary Beims, 4 years old, of 731 Leland avenue, University City, had been promised that she would see the circus at the Coliseum, but that was before she became ill—too ill to leave her home.

When the big show came to town, Mary realized that the clowns and the animals would cavort in their droll ways and that she would not be there to laugh and applaud. The child was heartbroken, but she did her best to be brave.

But, at lunch time yesterday part of the circus came to Mary—came to her escorted by her grandfather, William H. Bleyer, well-known attorney, who motored to the girl's door with Mickey McDonald, one of the funniest of the Hagenback-Wallace clowns, a young man who still understands the language of childhood. So Mary and he had luncheon together. Mickey wore his circus costume, and he did all sorts of funny stunts for Mary.

It seemed that the kind and funny clown was better for the child than all the medicine in the world, and her grandfather says she became noticeably better the minute the funster doffed his little white hat to her. And Mary had one pleasure nobody else in St. Louis enjoyed—a circus parade. For Mickey took the child's toy circus and arranged the "march" just as it is with the big show.

Mickey volunteered his services when Bleyer told of the plight of his little granddaughter.

M. Frankle purchased a load of cotton the first part of the week, which on top was dry and clean and looked very fine. When the cotton was being unloaded at his gin after the top layer had been removed it was found that the cotton had been saturated with salt and water to give the cotton an added weight. The endeavor to defraud was discovered by the ginmer who felt the cotton going through the gin was very damp. The remainder of the load of the cotton was returned to the farmer who sold it; Mr. Frankle paying for the good cotton he received.—New Madrid Record.

The farmer is skating along on thin ice while other industries, perhaps not so vital, are sliding along gleefully. This is the statement made by Henry J. Waters, the learned editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star and former president of Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. Waters testified before representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Kansas City last week and made this declaration. The hearing is the result of pleas of farmers in eight of the agricultural states for lower freight rates on grain, grain products and hay. It is estimated the farmers of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Kansas, which brought the suit will be benefited approximately \$17,000,000 a year if the case is won.

THE CHRISTMAS STORE

OF SKESTON

Extends to you a cordial and an urgent invitation to be present at its

FORMAL OPENING of
HOLIDAY GOODS, FRIDAY

NOV. 30

to inspect the largest and most complete line of Xmas goods ever shown in Skeston. Here you will see new and novel gifts, practical and useful gifts, the kind you would be glad to give and to receive. TOYS of every description from all over the world will be shown.

Then, Too, Here's Some Special Good News
For The Little Folks



The RADIO has just brought us a message from

SANTA CLAUS

in which he states that having heard of our wonderful Christmas Store with its beautiful display of Holiday Goods, has arranged to come to Skeston on

Friday Afternoon

and will arrive over the Frisco from the north at 2:13 o'clock. He urgently requests that the children of Skeston and from all the country around and from neighboring towns be at

the depot to meet him, as he has a little gift for every child. From the depot Santa will parade the principal streets of the city and will reach our store about 3 o'clock to establish his official headquarters until after Xmas.

Boys! Girls! Don't miss this opportunity of seeing and being with your good friend, Old Santa Claus, and telling him your wants for Christmas.

HARDWICK'S

ECONOMY STORE



Thanksgiving Special

A Delicious Metropolitan Brick

Black Walnut Special

French Pudding

Harvest Moon Special

These Bricks Made of Pure 15 Per Cent Sweet Cream

Price 55c at Bijou, Dudleys and
White Front Confectioneries

Made by Hebbeler Ice Cream Company

FARMERS INVESTMENT CO. NEW BLODGETT CONCERN

Articles of incorporation for the Farmers Investment Company of Blodgett have been filed with Recorder Cecil C. Reed. The capital stock is \$2,000, forty shares of \$50 each. Stockholders are J. W. Parker, 12 shares; George Buchanan, 10 shares; Mrs. Minnie Buchanan, 2 shares; J. F. Nunclee, 8 shares; E. R. Putman, 8 shares. All share holders live at Blodgett, and they make up the board of directors. The purpose of the incorporation is to buy, sell, exchange and mortgage farm products, live stock, real estate, stocks and bonds, and to carry on any other business that may be profitable.—Benton Democrat.

Camels lived in Florida hundreds of thousands of years ago.

The mineral tourmaline becomes electric under pressure and magnetic when heated under peat ashes.

WIFE GRANTED DIVORCE FROM WILLIAM E. COREY IN PARIS

Paris, November 22.—The Seine tribunal today granted a divorce to Mrs. William Eliss Corey, wife of the American steel manufacturer. Mrs. Corey's maiden name was Mabel Gilman. She was an actress.

Mrs. Corey charged her husband with desertion. They were married in New York on May 14, 1907. The plaintiff was Corey's second wife, his first having obtained a divorce from him in Reno.

Corey was formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, where he was one of Andrew Carnegie's partners in the steel industry.

The rabbit is one of the greatest pests in Australia. During the last seven years the number of rabbit skins sold in Sydney alone has averaged 36,000,000 per annum. Yet, notwithstanding this huge slaughter, the rabbits are increasing by scores of millions every year.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Southeast Missouri District Fair Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the City of Skeston, Tuesday, December 11, 1923, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and attending to such other business as may be brought up.

W. H. SIKES, Pres.
C. L. BLANTON, JR., Sec.

Japan's tallest man is 7 feet high and weighs 414 pounds.

Lake Chapala is the largest lake in Mexico, 70 miles long and 20 miles wide.

Fifteen new plant disease were reported in the United States during 1922. Twelve crops were affected.

One hundred and fifty million tons of wood waste is produced annually, most of which, it is asserted, finds no useful application.

After
Every
Meal

A universal custom
that benefits every-
body.

Aids digestion,
cleanses the teeth,
soothes the throat.

WRIGLEYS

a good thing
to remember
Sealed in
its Purity
Package



THE
FLAVOR LASTS

BODY OF NEW MADRID PIONEER ARRIVES HERE

St. Louis, November 25.—The body of Matt J. Conran, 54, wealthy landowner of New Madrid, and member of a pioneer family of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon en route its final resting place at New Madrid. Conran died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Thursday night.

The body will be sent to New Madrid on the Frisco at 7:30 o'clock this morning and the funeral will be held at that city Tuesday morning.

Accompanying the body are William V. Conran, a brother, and Miss Effie Conran, sister, of New Madrid, who went East when it was reported her brother was dying. They are the only surviving relatives. Conran was unmarried.

He was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital a number of weeks ago at his urgent request. His illness, of a chronic nature, dated back several months.

He had been a member of the Missouri Legislature for several terms and was more or less active in politics in Southeastern Missouri until a few years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

Mrs. W. R. Griffin is confined to her bed with fever.

Miss Hattie Harp spent the weekend in the country at the home of Mrs. Ed Cline.

Misses Dowdy and Hart of the High School faculty spent the weekend with homefolks in Dexter.

The football team goes to Flat River to play the bears of the Flat River Junior College Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Graye and Helen expect to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Gray's parents at Fredericktown.

Mrs. Tom Daughtrey is expected home this week from Detroit, Michigan, where she has been for several weeks with her brother and family.

The bird season has started in Morehouse. Bird dogs are worth more than horses, and much easier sale could be had. Many local nimrods have invaded the open country to bag the limit of quail, which seem to be plentiful. Farmers who fear the chinch bug, fly and army worm might well work over the great destruction of the quail.

The Morehouse Tigers, weakened by sickness, injuries, and suspension, were defeated by a fast eleven from New Madrid Friday afternoon by a score of 19 to 7. The visitors won with long forward passes, which the Morehouse ends, halfbacks and fullback, utterly failed to break up. Cain made a touchdown for Morehouse and Headlee kicked goal. Usrey, McCabe and Averett were the only Morehouse linemen who could fathom the opponents on the defensive.

A great carnival is planned by the Methodist ladies for Thanksgiving. Just after dinner the fun will begin at the gymnasium. There will be sideshows, contests and varied entertainments. Prizes will be given for the most popular married lady, prettiest girl, most handsome young man, prettiest baby, the man with the largest foot and the family coming the longest distance. Thanksgiving supper will be served cafeteria style after which there will be an evening program.

Ralph Loebe and family, O. E. Latham and family and S. B. Hardwick and wife spent the day Sunday with friends and relatives in Dexter.

"Newspaper work does not offer easy opportunity for material gain", said Old Charley Dennis of the Chicago News, "unless to the unscrupulous". And the opportunities for material gain to the unscrupulous are fewer than in most other trades. Sometimes, yearning for wealth, we have said to ourselves, "I'd do something a little unscrupulous for \$2,000,000." But in 20 years our graft adds up to a fountain pen, a shaving brush, four pairs of pliers, an annual invitation to the commencement exercises of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo., many blotters, and two decks of real good cards from Durant Motors. So we are committed to righteousness. Temptation has ceased to interest us; and Satan's permanent seat is in the rear-most possible row.—McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

'WE SHALL BE COMRADES IN GREAT WORK', WILSON WRITES

New York, November 22.—Active participation of Woodrow Wilson in the next presidential campaign, Brooklyn Democrats believe, is fore-shadowed by a letter which the former President sent to secretary of the regular Democratic Club, twelfth assembly district, Kings County, acknowledging resolutions commending him for the principles enunciated in his Armistice day radio address, Mr. Wilson said:

"I am deeply gratified by the generous preamble and resolutions of the regular Democratic Club and beg that you will express to the members of the Club my great satisfaction in the thought that we shall be comrades in the great work which lies immediately ahead of the Democratic party, work which will, in my opinion, lead to permanent triumphs in the great cause of justice and humanity."

COLD, FAIR WEATHER DUE LATE THIS WEEK

Washington, November 25.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: Mild at beginning, considerably colder thereafter; generally fair.

East Gulf States: Normal temperature; considerable cloudiness and probably showers latter part.

West Gulf States: Generally fair; moderate temperature first half; unsettled; considerably colder latter half.

Hotels, restaurants and other eating places may not serve wild duck or geese, or other migratory edible birds for food, the department of agriculture announces. The migratory bird treaty act and regulations make it unlawful to buy or sell such birds, except under proper permits for scientific or propagating purposes. Migratory water fowl raised in captivity under proper federal and state permits, may be bought and sold and served in hotels and restaurants, but this does not apply to wild birds. In fact wild game, except rabbits and possums, are a thing of the past in restaurants.

Charley Blanton, of The Sikeston Standard, must be in failing health. He hasn't broken out in a new spot for several weeks now, and his old rag in its editorial columns reads like the Christian Advocate for tameness of expression, but they say the death-like stillness is generally before the storm, and we will not be surprised to see him not only shoot out the bull's eye, but blow up the hole all around it at any moment. Blanton would rather carry a dirty coat that needs currying than to court the favor of a prince by fawning, and we kinda like his outbursts of Everette True. That's the whereforeness of this editorial—we are hankering for some of Charlie's rough stuff.—Dexter Statesman.

Cotton Producers and Buyers---

If Your Station is on Illinois Central, Y. & M. V., Iron Mountain, N. C. & St. L., Frisco, or Southern

YOU CAN NOW SHIP YOUR COTTON TO MEMPHIS FOR 15c TO 50c PER BALE

—and thereby gain the advantage of selling in Memphis, where there are buyers for all grades, and where top price is to be had for each bale.

The railroads listed above now grant SPECIAL CONCENTRATION RATES under which you can get the advantages of this market at practically no freight cost.

WRITE US FOR EXACT RATE FROM YOUR STATION

MEMPHIS TERMINAL CORPORATION

Operating the Largest Cotton Warehouses in the World. Automatic Sprinklers Throughout Very Lowest Insurance Rates.

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P. O. BOX 1025

ALABAMA HEARS THAT SHOALS WILL GO TO FORD

Florence, Ala., November 13.—Muscle Shoals will be sold to Henry Ford under the terms of his revised offer of purchase made a year ago, shortly after Congress convenes again, it is disclosed in advices received here from authoritative Washington sources.

Congress will offer the great water power project on account of his threatening political aspect as much as the attractiveness of his proposition. Those who pilot the fortunes of both great parties realize the increasing necessity of eliminating Ford as a presidential possibility in 1924. Placing him under contractual obligations to the Government by leasing him Muscle Shoals would effect this nicely.

President Coolidge and his political advisers are said to realize that Secretary Weeks' attitude on Ford's bid had displeased the farm and Western states. In particular, the sale of the Gorgas steam plant to the Alabama Power Co. did not find the favor of agricultural sections, already dissatisfied with the lack of solution of difficult marketing and credit problems and hoping that the Shoals might become the seat of the manufacture of cheap fertilizer on a vast scale.

Ford's revised proposition for lease of the shoals on a 99-year basis has been buffeted about for a year, but those close to the Detroit manufacturer find him as desirous as ever of consummating the transaction. He wants the shoals, believing that he can render great service in the industrial development of the South.

After the sale of the Gorgas plant to the Alabama Power Co., Ford was faced with a difficult strategic problem. If he modified his offer the impression might be created that his original terms, including the Gorgas plant, had not been so advantageous to the country as at first supposed.

On the other hand, if Ford allowed a deduction of \$3,500,000 for the Gorgas plant—its price to the power company—and submitted a bid with this deduction he would be offering the Government only \$1,500,000 cash payment for a 99-year lease on a great project into which the Government already had put approximately \$100,000,000. Such an offer might not meet public approval, despite the fact that the Ford proposal includes 4 per cent interest on the Government's investment, creation of a sinking fund and return of the property at the end of 99 years in its original condition.

Congress could handle the situation under either of the two plans. The Government could build another steam plant, valued at \$3,500,000. The plant would be constructed near fuel supply and possessing all the advantages of the Gorgas plant. Secondly, would pass an act condemning for public use the Gorgas plant, which would be followed by its subsequent lease to Ford.

Should Congress, under the first contingency, pass an act authorizing the construction of a second steam plant at Muscle Shoals the potential decrease in the value of the Gorgas plant to the Alabama Power Co. probably would result in that company agreeing to sell its plant back

to the Government, which in turn could release it to Ford.

According to the Benton Democrat, Albert Bollinger, living between that place and Morley made and sold 153 gallons of sorghum molasses from 3 1/2 of acre patch. It was sold 80c per gallon. This was fine returns for the investment.

The many friends of Miss Madeline Richards, former resident of Sikeston, will be glad to know she was one of three Seniors in Ellingham, Illinois High School making the Honor Roll, which requires a grade of 90% or above 90% in four subjects.

Mrs. R. A. Moll and children of Tamm, Ill., spent Saturday night and Sunday in Sikeston with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sheppard. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Miss H. Smith accompanied them as far as Commerce Sunday afternoon on their return to Tamm.

Judging from the European flavor that pervades the names of so many rum runners captured along the Atlantic coast, the immigrants have been taking the oath of allegiance revised to a promise "to support the Constitution of the United States and the first seventeen of its amendments."—Kennett News.

J. F. Cox has leased his 563-acre farm at Noxall to C. C. Fogg & Sons of Widener, Ark., for a five-year term for \$45,000. This is at the rate of 8 per cent interest on a valuation of land at \$200 per acre. The gentleman will operate a store, bring their own cotton gin and their help with them. They will grow cotton almost exclusively.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE LOWLY HOG

What to do with the hog business is a proposition hard to solve just at present. The markets are overloaded and hogs are selling for almost nothing, still the farmer cannot afford, at the present price of feed, to hold them for better prices. He is forced to sell, knowing that within a year there is going to be a scarcity of pork. A representative from the National Stock Yards of East St. Louis while in the county recently said that hundreds of carloads of fine brood sows were coming into the yards weekly. These were being sent in by the corn belt hog breeders who are selling all their breeding stock to the packers and going out of business.

It seems to us that the Southeast Missouri farmer should not sacrifice all his breeding stock but keep a few on hand so he can produce pork on short notice when the pork famine comes—and it is almost certain to come inside of 18 months. This is a favorable time for the man who has poor breeding stock to get a few pure breeds. They are cheap. They will be higher. Furthermore, it seems the farmer can afford to put up more meat than he will need and sell the cured hams and sides next summer. The surplus hogs not needed for home butchering or breeding must be sold in spite of low prices in order to save the corn for the mules next spring.

See the operetta Wednesday, November 28, "The Egyptian Princess".

Z. H. Travis of Lilbourn has rented his 800-acre farm adjoining that city to Arkansas parties who will grow cotton on it. They will move a stock of general merchandise valued at \$8000 to Lilbourn, also their own gin. They will likewise bring their own stock, farm tools and labor.

There was a time when anything went wrong with the individual and his health seemed impaired, from what cause it was not able to determine, it was the fad to remove the teeth and replace them with artificial masticators. Now the dentists and the physicians have adopted the old way of taking out the diseased teeth and treat the others and look at some other portion of the body for the cause of the sickness. However, the removal of the tonsils is now fashionable. A physician today stated that in time would be changed and they would ascertain the cause of the swelling of the tonsils and stop the trouble they were giving the individuals. One physician talking of the matter of operating upon people said that he favored operating on the child when quite young, removing its tonsils, appendix and all of the teeth as fast as they showed through the gums and supplying it with a set of false teeth. In that way he thought, barring an accident, that a healthy individual might be made, and in this way only the surgeon and dietician would survive.—New London Record.

SELECTIVE BREEDING AND HEIGHT OF CORN

Urbana, November 23.—Twenty-one years ago an experiment in corn breeding was started at the University of Illinois in order to learn to what extent the height of ear might be influenced by continuous, systematic seed selection. An ordinary variety was taken and a few ears found growing relatively high on the stalk were chosen as the foundation of a high-ear strain. At the same time another lot of ears that hung low on the stalk was selected for a low-ear strain.

"Planting these two lots of ears in separate breeding plots and continuing the seed selection each year for high ears and for low ears, respectively, has resulted in the gradual evolution of two distinct strains", said L. H. Smith, of the College of Agriculture. "Measurements which have just been taken on the 21st crop show the high ears hanging this year at an average of 100 inches from the ground, while the low ears are only 13 inches.

"A storm in July caused great destruction in the high-ear field and many stalks are broken or down, but the low-ear plants still stand erect. The low ears are always several days earlier in maturity than the high-ear and the yield of grain is decidedly superior.

"This experiment stands as a striking example of the control in the hands of the breeder for modifying the habits of growth in the corn plant."

Victor Porter, of Tamm, Ill., spent a few hours in Sikeston Saturday afternoon.

Jack Johnson, wife and daughter left for St. Louis Saturday, where they spent Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Wilson and little son, "T", Miss Fern Allen and Sam Brady spent Thursday of last week in the Cape.

Misses Addie Dover and Ruth Baker spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Craven Watkins near Vandalia.

Reports from Mrs. W. C. Bowman, who was taken to Cairo with a fractured hip, are, that her condition is about the same. Misses Melvin and Mildred Bowman spent Sunday with their mother.

Mrs. Robt. Stubblefield returned Sunday morning from Cairo, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. W. Hollister, who was recently operated on at the St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Hollister is improving nicely.

Miss Irene Loenneke has been transferred to the High School building, taking with her, one of the primary grades. Miss Frances Caldwell of Shelbyville has been appointed to teach the second grade and Miss Goodman after six months in school, has returned and accepted the position to teach the overflow from the third and fourth grades.

Col. Tattle in Cape Missourian says: "Paul Bowman of Sikeston watched the first half of the Jackson-Charleston game at Charleston, and between halves Lincoln to Cape for the second half of the Central-Sikeston game. He promised to send me a postal card today from Syracuse, N. Y., but I didn't get it, so I suppose he did not stop there."

A co-operative chain of stores in the east is advertising that they cannot sell sugar for less than 10 cents a pound because they own no sugar refinery, and it is protected by the tariff. But they sell bread at 5 cents a loaf and raise no wheat and run no flour mill. That little advertisement tells the farmer and the housewife a wonderful story, they will just study between the lines.

A crank is a person who goes to seed on one subject. One man is sure the Catholics are going to seize the government and shoot all the Protestants they don't tar and feather. Another just knows the Ku Klux Klan will soon be going to the White House, grabbing the president and tying him to the backyard fence while they whip him. A third is quite sure the Jews have everything all fixed first to reduce the Gentiles to beggary and then have most of them shot. A fourth is convinced that if the government just wanted to it could make everybody rich. A hopeless crank is just about three jumps ahead of a lunatic. But fortunately most people who have let themselves go too far on any particular tangent have enough sense in the end to see that they're making fools of themselves and let up.—Lamar Democrat.

Nothing Ever Before Like It

Wonderful Coat and Dress Sale

AT THE

FARMERS DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING COMPANY

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MANY DOLLARS ON YOUR BUY OF A

Coat Or Dress For This Winter

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States\$2.00

Saturday afternoon a "big" black man and a tall skinny white man took possession of East Railroad Park and proceeded to have an open air revival, the negro doing the jumping around and exhorting while the trashy white man smiled, looked pleasant and gave the amens. A great crowd gathered around them with a ratio of 16 blacks to 1 white, and tramped up the sod in the Park. This would have been a timely time for fifty hooded folks with fifty good ax handles to have fallen on this motly bunch and give them to understand that Skeston doesn't propose to countenance negro preachers or white, to raise hell in the business part of town to the discredit of a white man's community and against the peace and dignity of us silk stocking folks. The local police seem to have no jurisdiction over these parks, so it is up to the white people in Skeston to see that this does not happen again. The negroes have churches here that they can hold services in and not be disturbed, but they will certainly be disturbed if they try the Park out again or we miss our guess. We consider the negro exhorter a better man than his trashy white companion. It looks as though some queer specimens are called to preach.

Did you ever notice that when a "drive" is made to raise money for any sort of an institution, and any advertising is done, the promoters always send it to the daily papers? Scarcely a line of it ever reaches the country newspaper, but the promoters always send it a lot of "stuff" that is of vital interest to every person in the county with a request—sometimes a demand—that it be printed promptly, so that none of the readers will miss the opportunity to contribute. We have just about come to the conclusion that whenever we print anything that requires an outlay of cash to accomplish the end we shall make the price for the printing just the same as we do to our regular customers.

Hundreds of mail order catalogs come to the Skeston postoffice every time a new edition is printed. These catalogs come here not because they contain information that the catalog houses sell any cheaper than the Skeston merchants, but because many of the Skeston merchants seem to care very little whether the people know what they have to sell or not. The Standard has no desire to scold the merchants of Skeston for not advertising their wares. If they want to keep what they have in stock, it is not our business to tell them what they may do. If they want to sell their goods, we have the medium thru which they may get information to the buying public.

A few years ago D. H. White, of Memphis, Tenn., was designated by the Government to distribute supplies in the overflow district from Point Pleasant to Memphis. The Government boat stopped at a landing and Mr. White asked an old white-haired darky what the high water had done to the people in that section. The darky replied: "Well, Boss, it has done made a lot of farmers out of plantation owners and a lot of niggers out of colored folks".

There will be a bill introduced in Congress this winter to permit 2.75 per cent beer and the tax on same to pay the soldier bonus. This would be a good thing for the country and, perhaps, eliminate some of the bootleggers and illicit stills. For the year 1924 it is estimated that \$40,000,000 will be spent to fight moonshine whiskey and bootlegging. The Standard believes the beer and light wine bill should become a law.

The Henpecked Husband remarked that he was thankful that his wife was not of the "clinging vine" type as she could keep the wolf from the door as she was. Also if the wolf saw her first and knew her as well as he did, he would not approach the door.

Last Sunday, some Dexter folk went to "see their kin" while others went nutting, which means about the same thing.—Dexter Statesman.

Destructive Harmony

It has often been said that politics makes strange bedfellows.

What is the politics going on here in Missouri trying to make such strange bedfellows? It must be an extraordinary sort.

There is gossip afloat that Jim Reed and Breckenridge Long are about to crawl in together, or are about to be pushed under the same cover.

The bed is said to be of the old-fashioned Democratic sort. Unquestionably it must be as broad as the State itself, in these two hostile types could lie in it with comfort, without one kicking the other out.

Can it be possible that some thoughtless, well-meaning persons are trying to put the two to bed without either the one or the other being very active, or even willing? Can it be that Jim Reed is engineering the scheme for his own purposes, and is depending upon the amiability of Mr. Long, or of the sweetness of some of his friends, or upon the high-sounding idea of "harmony"?

Suddenly, of late, there has been a lot of pretty talk about harmony between the so-called wings of the Democratic Party, the one claiming to be the Reed wing and the other the real, true-blue Long wing. Whence does it come, what does it mean, and where will it end? As Mr. Lincoln once said on a memorable occasion, "To hell, I reckon".

Its nominal program is to frame up a "harmony" big-four delegation to the next National Democratic Convention. It seems probable that Jim Reed remembers his failure to get into the San Francisco convention as a Democratic delegate, because he was such a bitter antagonist of the Wilson administration.

If he had such a disappointing experience in 1920, how little success can he expect in 1924? Democrats here in Missouri remember too keenly his methods of running roughshod over his Party, and of riding in on Republican votes. Many thousands of Democrats once friendly to him had their eyes opened to his supreme selfishness by his course in putting self above all Party considerations. Political memories are sometimes short, but they are not so short as to forget that recent indefensible performance.

Now, why should this sort of false harmony be considered by the rank and file of genuine Democratic leadership? Harmony, to be worth while, to be in any way effective, must be based on good faith. It can't be bottomed on Party treachery. What permanency could be the outcome of such a program?

And what is it all about? Why should Reed be so crazy about being one of the "big four" to the next Democratic Convention? What selfish, crafty purpose could he have in such an ambition? Does he plan to be a vice-presidential nominee? Does he want to unlimber his lungs and set the Convention crazy with a sort of "cross-of-gold and crown-of-thorns" speech, like Bryans in 1896 at Chicago? Does he plan to try to saddle his friend Hearst or the Republican Ford on the Democratic Party? Reed doesn't need the honor; he must have some important purpose. And what serious Democrat can believe that his purpose would be sagacious, for the good of the Party he has turned upon at every juncture when it has suited his temper or his crankiness?

Hon. Rolla Wells, a Democrat of whom all Democrats are proud, was right a few days ago when he declared that he was unalterably opposed to any such alleged harmony. He did not call names, but everybody knew whom and what he was talking about. Mingling of oil and water never produces a mixture. Trying to force together party treachery and partly loyalty can't result in harmony. Principle and rule-or-ruin selfishness don't work together for efficiency or success.

If the Democracy of Missouri is to get together for the common good of the State, and of the nation, it can't be done by recognizing Reed as a true Democrat and giving him a license to roar blood and thunder in the next National Convention. He can never represent a united Democracy in Missouri, because Democracy can never be united under his leadership. It would neither be united nor Democratic.

The lovely and amiable gentlemen who are trying to tame Jim Reed are undertaking the impossible. If put into the biggest and softest bed with Long, and that sort of true-blue Democrats, he would quickly snore and roar himself into one of his familiar wild nightmares and kick the whole bed down.

Politics can't frame this sort of a bed fellowship in Missouri. The Democratic Party won't have it. It's courageous leadership won't consider it. The Democratic National Convention will need Missouri's coolest, wisest, most unselfish counsellors. It

needs men of constructiveness, not destructiveness. It will have no place for roaring gasbags, for selfish marplots, for rule-or-ruin leaders.—St. Louis Star.

Silk cocoon production in China would be increased 60 per cent, it is estimated, if only healthy eggs which have passed the regulation tests were used.

Thirty-nine people in a year slip on soap in the bathtub and are injured enough to collect insurance damages. This is the record for just one company, the Aetna, which also pays damages to 505 injured in a year by tripping over rugs and 369 who fell downstairs. Sixteen golfers collected damages for being hit by golf balls and nine others for falling into bunkers. Five dancers had valid claims for colliding with other dancers. To be really safe, take to an airplane.

Nothing else occasions so much excitement in our country as a perfectly rational act. People seem to think there is something irrational about it, and the first thing you know you are regarded as being peculiar because you refused to be peculiar. There is a notable example of this in the newspapers now. It is the case of M. S. Hershey, the chocolate man. He has \$60,000,000 he doesn't need, and instead of doing the nonsensical thing like keeping it or leaving it for his relatives to fight over, he has turned it over to an industrial school in which young people can learn useful trades. It goes without saying that his standing among philanthropists is anything but commendatory of the use he has made of his money. Yet it is pretty hard to imagine anything more sensible than he has done. We have seen within a very few years a vast difference in the comparative fortunes of those who do useful skilled labor and those whose living is derived from what are known as merely white shirt jobs. No thinking person has doubted for some time that really knowing how to do something and not being ashamed to take off your coat and do it is to enjoy a much greater respect before very long than it has enjoyed. We have our choice between respecting it and paying for our failure to respect it. Just now we are paying for our failure to respect it. Mr. Hershey sees this. Looking out of the window of his office at the chocolate works, he easily makes out that the young person with a trade is going to be much better armed for the battle of life than the young person without. By which he proves himself a queer fellow, indeed.—McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Elect Him By Commission

In speaking of the dismissal of the cases against Senator Tillman W. Anderson, the Caruthersville Democrat-Argus says:

"Thus end another of the State House crowd's political moves. We are sure the dismissal of the case is a great disappointment to Senator Anderson who told the writer a short time ago that he did not want the case dismissed but desired to go to trial on the charge and establish his innocence before a jury of his countrymen. But we believe the dismissal is a thorough vindication of the Senator and gives him a clean bill of moral health, for had there been the slightest chance of securing a conviction we believe the Jefferson City bunch would have pushed the prosecution to the bitter end. Ever since the present Republican administration was inaugurated it has lost no opportunity to play politics. The Anderson case furnished too good an opportunity to have been tossed aside had there been the slightest chance of securing a conviction. The writer has known the whole Anderson family since he was a boy, and this was the first instance in which the finger of suspicion was ever pointed at one of its members, and it will take something stronger than the mere filing of a criminal charge against one of them by a partisan Republican for political purposes to convince us that criminality attaches to an Anderson. Thus explodes another political move by the Jefferson City political bunch. Senator Anderson was not disturbed by his arrest. He professed his innocence and felt sure of a complete vindication should he be able to obtain a trial before a jury not dominated by the political influences at Jefferson City. His arrest created scarcely a ripple in this senatorial district, since the people of the entire State are now and have been for the past two years familiar with the tactics of the Hyde regime. The puny practices of purified politics at the Capital have so peeved the people that it is not likely the State will be forced to stand the odium of another Republican administration for a generation. By reason of the unsuccessful and dastardly political thrust made at him by character assassins, Senator Anderson can come before the people for re-election and receive greater support than was given him in his last race. Watch the boomerang boom."

The first ice house in the United States was built in 1805.

A coconut growing on the island of Mahe weighs 40 pounds and requires seven years to ripen.

Missourians, who love and admire David R. Francis for qualities that have made him a world figure and brought material benefits to the state, will be sorry to learn that a throat trouble has almost deprived him of the power of speech. But, while Mr. Francis cannot give expression to his great personality in words, as he used to do, he continues to do so through deeds which speak louder than words. Recent benefactions include a splendid memorial fountain for the University campus at Columbia and a plot of ground that is to be converted into a park for unfortunates in St. Louis. Previously Governor Francis gave his palatial home and grounds in the city to the Boy Scouts. In a hundred other ways he has contributed to the material and intellectual uplift of Missouri. Just now he is very much interested in the Mark Twain Memorial Park enterprise, to which he made a liberal contribution and to which he is lending his influence in St. Louis. Below the niche Governor Francis will occupy in Missouri's Hall of Fame these words should be carved: "He made his State a better

place in which to live"—Paris Appeal.

A Wichita man says he discovered a lot of acrobatic rabbits and waltzing hogs out in the country near Wichita, and, investigating further, he found near at hand a pond into which had been dumped barrels of mash, the water in the pond testing out 27 per cent alcoholic content. We take it from the account that it was the animals, not the Wichita man, who had tested the pond water first.

Three hundred times a day an apparently new idea occurs to some American. Applications for patents average 9,000 a month. This shows that brains are active in our young nation, though the 9,000 include applications for trade-marks, prints and labels, as well as patents for new inventions. Americans are tremendous successes in science.

Seed flax ranks seventh among the grain crops of the United States in acreage and eighth in point of value of the product.

DEMOCRATS TO SELECT CONVENTION CITY JAN. 17

Washington, November 23.—January 15 has been set as the tentative date for the meeting here of the Democratic National Committee to select a city and date for the 1924 national convention. A call for the meeting is to be issued early next month by Chairman Hull, who said today that the mid-January date seemed to represent the consensus of opinion after a canvass among a number of committee members.

Keen competition for the convention is in prospect. With New York City already waging a vigorous campaign, a number of other cities are promised as competitors. Among these are San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville and Atlanta. Chicago and Cleveland also may present invitations, depending upon the choice made by the Republicans.

The first steel produced in the United States was probably made in Connecticut in 1728 by Samuel Rile and Joseph Dewey.

Groceries for Thanksgiving



So many items are needed from this store to make your Thanksgiving Dinners as good as you planned it, that the best way is to come here and look over our complete display of tempting edibles!

All Kinds of Fruits, Nuts and Fresh Vegetables, Celery,
Cranberries and Candied Fruits

TURKEYS DUCKS GESE CHICKENS

Farmers Grocery Company

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

I Will Be At The City Hall
Sikeston, Mo.

Tuesday, Nov. 27

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING COUNTY
TAXES ON SKESTON REAL ESTATE
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

EMIL STECK, Collector of Scott County, Missouri

LET US BAKE YOUR PIES AND CAKES

For your Thanksgiving Day dinner no dessert could be more delicious than our fine pies and cakes. Made of the best and purest ingredients. Just like home baking.

Mince Pies
Fruit Cake

Pumpkin Pies
Fudge Cake

and all other popular varieties. Or we will bake your pies and cakes specially to your order—anything you like.

Place Your Orders Now—Phone 62

Schorle Bros. Baking Co.

WHAT FORD'S RESTLESS MIND IS DOING NOW

Ford's brain, working through men and mechanical power, produced a fortune of a billion dollars in twenty years.

The first power that he controlled came from his foot and went into a lathe. He made his billion with mechanical force that never exceeded 100,000 horsepower. That is the present drive behind the Ford industries—50,000 horsepower at the Highland Park plant, 40,000 at the River Rouge and 10,000 at the experimental laboratory at Dearborn.

Here comes the big news:

Ford is increasing the mechanical push behind his brain to 500,000 horsepower. This will constitute the greatest mass of energy in the control of one man anywhere in the world. It is almost as much power as the Edison Company generates in its largest Chicago plant, which is the greatest plant that the Edison Company owns. This plant supplies power to thousands of Chicago industries. Ford's plant will be for himself.

Problem: If Ford, beginning with a foot-lathe, gradually ran his power plant up to 100,000 horsepower, and thereby amassed a fortune of a billion dollars in twenty years, what will the Ford fortune be twenty years hence with a half million horsepower behind it?

The new Ford power plant will consist of eight units, two of which will be in operation this fall. The additional units will come into operation, two at a time, at intervals of two months.

Each unit consist of a steam turbine and an electrical generator. The turbine drives the generator which delivers 62,500 horsepower. Each turbine is eleven feet in diameter and weighs 350,000 lbs. Below each turbine is a condenser that weighs 250,000 pounds, enclosed in a shell weighing 65 tons. These shells are the largest castings ever made. Moreover, each is cast in a single piece, an achievement that was deemed impossible until Ford Motor Company ac-

complished it. Each shell is fourteen feet in diameter and twenty-two feet long. A Ford car, a Lincoln car and a Fordson tractor have been driven into a single shell without crowding.

The generators are so large that no electrical manufacturing company could make them without special tools and equipment. So the Ford Company is making its own generators. They weigh 450,000 pounds each.

To supply steam to keep the eight turbines whirling, 375 tons of coal will be burned each hour. The plant will run full force sixteen hours a day and at half speed the remaining eight hours. The daily consumption of coal will therefore amount to 7,500 tons. Ford will mine it in his southern mines and haul it to the River Rouge over his own railroad with electricity generated in his half-million horsepower plant.

What has been set down so far is really the small end of a big story. The big story is in the way Ford's mind penetrates coal smoke, shavings, slabs, old rubber tires and other similar materials to convert waste into wealth. What is this big power plant for? It has a number of purposes. By enabling Ford to make his own steel it will eliminate the profits that steel makers have made on Ford's automobiles and tractors. But it will do more than that. It will take more millions out of coal smoke. Ford is a coal-smoke multimillionaire already. What he has saved since he ceased to pollute the air with black smudges is enough to put him in the class of the very rich. But he is not satisfied. He knows wealth is still escaping from him in the smoke. He is now putting in a system that will squeeze about \$16,350 a day more out of the chimneys. In the 300 working days of a year that will amount to \$4,905,000.

The old way was to burn the coal, get what heat out of it one could, and let the smoke blacken the washing in the surrounding back yards. That was the Pittsburgh way. That is the way Pittsburgh gained its name of "Smoky City." But what one generation wastes makes the next one rich. Ford came along. His peer-

ing mind penetrated the smoke from his stacks. It looked like waste. He could not prove it, but he suspected it. His chemists were called in. What was in the smoke? Anything but soot? Why the smoke contained 205 different ingredients. What were they? Oh, creosote, benzol, tar, gas, ammonia and a long list of things. Ford became all attention. Benzol would run motors. Something must be done. This waste must be stopped. Engineers were told to investigate the possibility of installing mechanism with which to save the smoke.

What was known as the "high distillation process" was the result. Ford installed it. About 1,800 degrees of heat was applied to the coal into coke. It also sent off numerous gases. The gases arose to a chamber above the coke. One gas when chilled and converted into liquid became benzol, another creosote, and others light oils, while still another became ammonia.

Ford was pleased. The coal had cost him \$2.42 a ton to take out of the mine. The freight rate to Detroit, fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was \$2.58 a ton, which he paid to himself by shipping the coal over his own road. That made the cost of his coal at his power plant five dollars a ton. The old way would have been to burn the five dollars worth of coal, let two-thirds of it go up in smoke, and charge the cost of the coal to the power obtained from its heat.

The new way cut the cost of the power tremendously. There was three-quarters of a ton of coke. Coke sells in Detroit at \$14.50 a ton, but Ford sold it to his employees last winter at \$8.00 a ton, so Ford's engineers who gave me all of these facts and figures, listed the coke obtained from a ton of soft coal at six dollars. Then, there was 11,100 feet of gas, 5,500 feet of which were sold to the Detroit City Gas Company at thirty cents a thousand. The gas contained sulphur which the gas company removed and then sold the gas at 75c a thousand cubic feet. The total gas content, however, came to \$3.33.

Also, there were two and three-tenths gallons of benzol and other light oils, which the Ford engineers figured at wholesale at 35 cents a gallon, and 23 pounds of ammonium sulphate at three cents a pound, making 81 cents for benzol and 69 cents for ammonia. Seven and eight-tenths gallons of tar brought 55 cents.

Thus a ton of coal was converted into products worth \$11.38. If Ford had sold coke at the same price charged by others, the total would have been \$16.25.

For several years Ford has been burning about 1,700 tons of coal a day, after having first converted each five-dollar ton into \$11.38 worth of products. The coke that follows distillation is crushed into a powder and blown under his steam boilers where it burns like oil or tar.

Now this achievement would have satisfied almost anybody. It did not satisfy Ford. Chemical analyses showed that there were still things going to waste, though the smoke from his stacks had become scanty and almost white. He kept clamoring for a more efficient process of distillation. His engineers were told, to

keep their eyes open—to be on the alert for something better. After a while, they ran across Emil Piron. Piron is a Belgian chemical engineer. This distillation of coal had also interested him. He had worked at it and evolved a low-temperature process that, so far as laboratory experiments could show, was a success. Laboratory demonstrations are, to Ford, just laboratory experiments—interesting, but not conclusive. He wanted the Piron plan worked out on a larger scale. So a Piron plant was built in West Virginia that was capable of distilling 25 tons of coal a day.

Ford sent his engineers to observe and report on it. They reported that it was an unqualified success and Ford bought the right to operate it in his power plant that is now being installed. He could have bought the patent rights for the United States, or the world, and gained a big advantage over all competitors, but that is not his way. All he wanted was the right to operate under the Piron patents himself.

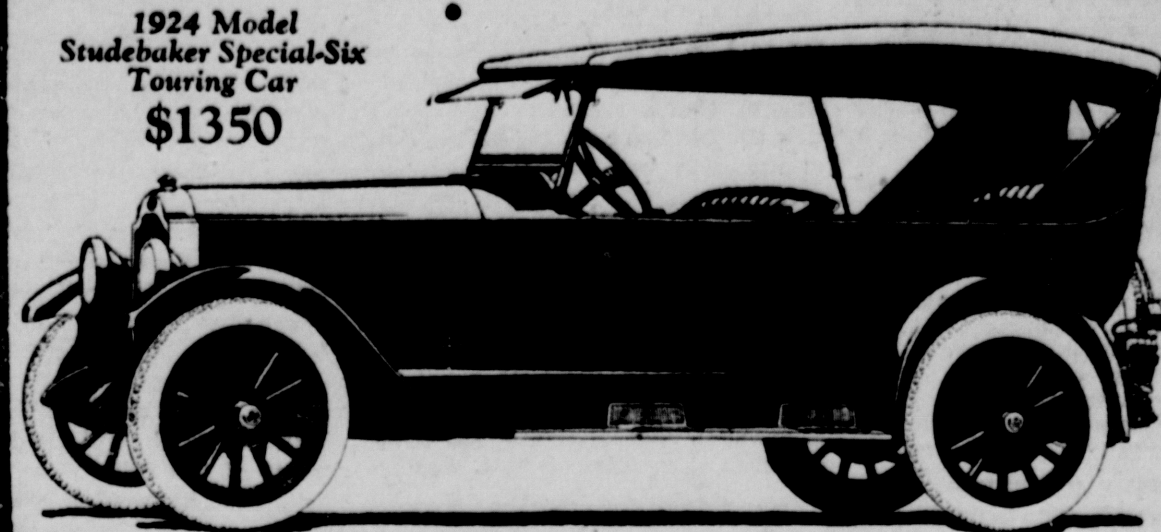
The Piron system sends an endless ribbon of powdered coal half an inch thick into a heated chamber where, in four minutes and at a temperature of about 1,200 degrees, five dollars worth of coal is converted into \$13.56 worth of products. The coal travels on a conveyor that floats, as it slowly moves along, in a tank of molten lead. The coal itself is converted into a semi-anthracite, though it is called coke. It can be briquetted and used for domestic purposes quite as readily and as satisfactorily as can anthracite itself. This fact is of the utmost importance in connection with our national domestic fuel problem. The supply of soft coal is practically unlimited and it can all be converted into as good fuel as anthracite.

It will have been noted that the Piron system produces \$13.56 worth of products, notwithstanding the fact that \$14.50 coke is listed at eight dollars a ton. That is a gain of \$2.13 a ton over the high distillation process, which, to Ford, means \$16,350 a day or \$4,905,000 a year.

The Piron system produces 8,000 feet of gas which, at thirty cents a thousand, is worth \$2.40; ten gallons of gasoline which the Ford engineers gave a wholesale price of fifteen cents a gallon and called it worth \$1.50; twenty pounds of ammonium sulphate worth 60 cents; thirty gallons of crude light tar worth \$1.65; three gallons of creosote oil worth seventy-five cents; two gallons of crude lubricating oil worth sixteen cents; ten pounds of grease worth fifty cents and some heavy tar-like oil, the amount of which was not known and its value not estimated, though it is known to be good for fuel. Three-quarters of a ton of coke at six dollars brings the total to \$13.56.

It has been said that Ford, under his high distillation system, has been producing benzol at six cents a gallon. Whatever the cost, he will get about five times as much gasoline under the new system. This time it will be gasoline, not benzol. The gasoline molecule, when subjected to excessive heat, cracks and becomes benzol. The low-temperature process does not crack it.

1924 Model
Studebaker Special-Six
Touring Car
\$1350



It is logical that we should ask the prospective buyer to gauge the worth of the Studebaker Special-Six by the measure of its sales success.

Why mention the distinctive motor or any other feature of this unusual car when the American public itself has established the greatest of all selling arguments in its favor by buying it?

Automobile license figures for every state in the Union continue to tell their own uncolored stories of Studebaker popularity.

STUDEBAKER

1924 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factory			
LIGHT SIX 5-Pass., 112" W. B. 40 H. P.	SPECIAL SIX 5-Pass., 119" W. B. 50 H. P.	BIG SIX 7-Pass., 126" W. B. 60 H. P.	
Touring.....\$995	Touring.....\$1350	Touring.....\$1750	
Roadster (3-Pass.) 995	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1325	Speedster (5-Pass.) 1825	
Coupe Rd. (2-Pass.) 1125	Coupe (5-Pass.) 1675	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2550	
Coupe (5-Pass.) 1250	Sedan.....2050	Sedan.....2750	

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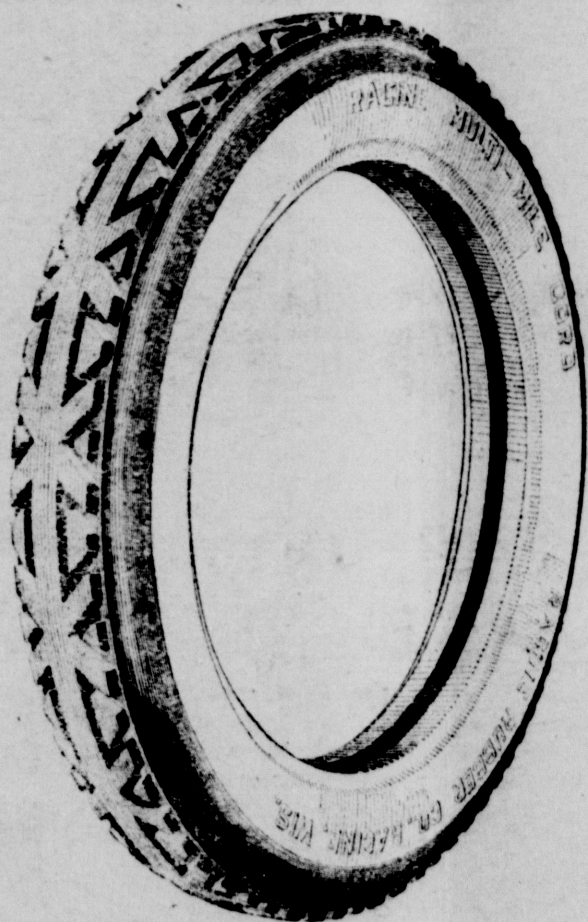
THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

POWER COMFORT

WE ARE THANKFUL, INDEED

To our many satisfied customers and friends for your continuous patronage.

Make Your Thanksgiving Joy Ride Safe—
Buy Racine Tires



HILLEMANN TIRE AND BATTERY CO.

Sikeston, Missouri

Probably Ford himself does not know what it costs him to make benzol. So many other products are made at the same time that it might be difficult to determine exactly what each costs. His engineers did tell me, however, that when the new Ford power plant is in operation they will make electricity for eight-tenths of a cent a kilowatt. That is getting down almost to the water-power cost of making current. It will be possible to Ford because of what he saves from the coal smoke. Ford's engineers were not prepared to say what it would cost to distill coal. They said Ford would be satisfied if the process did no more than to furnish work for men. But Ford will do much more than come out even. The process is comparatively simple and almost entirely automatic. The coal comes out of a chute on to a conveyor and in four minutes the distillation is completed and \$8.56 is added to the value of each ton. The cost of the heat that works the miracle can be nothing like that.

Even now, Ford is not getting that is in the smoke. There is something for him to work for, yet. His engineers have drawn up what they call a "Coal Product Tree", the trunk, limbs and branches of which represent the 205 ingredients in coal. They have colored the limbs and branches that stand for the things that the new process will recover. The colored portion shows that they have made a big start, but there are still scores of branches that are untouched. Ford still has something to think about.

The big power plant will give some of the steel men something to think about. Beginning next Spring, Ford will make his own steel and keep the profits that he has been paying to steel men. This should amount to a very great sum. His business is so big that 4,000 tons of scrap steel accumulate every day. Ford has been paying two dollars a ton to send this scrap back to the steel mills and two

dollars a ton to bring the new steel back to him. That is four dollars a ton, \$16,000 a day, \$4,800,000 a year. Add this to the \$4,905,000 extra that the new process takes out of coal smoke and the savings from these two items become almost \$10,000,000 a year.

The bulk of the additional 400,000 horsepower that Ford will generate will be used to operate the big electric forges in which steel will be made. The forges are already in. When the power plant is completed, the 50,000 horsepower engines at Highland Park will be shut down and all of the Ford industries in Detroit and the immediate vicinity driven by electric power generated at the River Rouge plant. If there should be a surplus of power it may be sold to the city of Detroit to operate its municipal street railway system. There is a close community of interest between Ford and the transit lines. Ford's chief engineer manages them. Ford is desirous that his 60,000 employees in Detroit shall be able to travel comfortably and quickly to and from their work.

But Ford is not concerned alone with power, or coal. In his mental forest the "Coal Products Tree", does not stand alone. His engineers have also sketched out a "Wood Products Tree", the trunk, limbs and branches of which represent the ingredients that are in wood. What is in wood? If Edison had ever thought to ask the question he would undoubtedly have floored every candidate for employment in his industries. Most of us just thing that wood is just wood with perhaps a little pitch mixed in some of it. Ford sets out to find out what is in wood and learned from his chemists that it contains about fifty different ingredients. They also told him that two-thirds of each tree is wasted in the form of slabs, trimmings, sawdust, knots and so on.

Ford uses a good deal of wood and the information interested him. He

has thousands of acres of standing timber in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan where there are also mills in which he manufactures lumber for automobile bodies. His ideas of economy were offended by the spectacle of so much waste. So he set about to do for wood what he is doing for coal. A distillation plant is being installed that will use all of the wood except the leaves and twigs. This does not mean that he will extract all of the ingredients that wood contains, but the colored part of his "Wood Products Tree" shows that he will go much farther than he has gone with coal. He will make charcoal, and take out gas, paint, paint-remover, light and heavy oils, tar, calcium, paint-thinners, materials used in the manufacture of artificial leather, gas engines and forgings. Tear-gas, synthetic rubber, chloroform, dye-stuffs and several medicines still remain in the wood, but Ford knows they are there.

Ford is now obtaining 4,000 horsepower from sawdust. This is the power that drives his lumber mills. His wood distillation plant is in process of installation. It will be running in a few months. It will handle thirty tons of wood an hour. Only refuse will be distilled—slabs, trimmings and the like. This sounds like a small order, but it is two-thirds of each tree.

Ford has also made successful experiments in the making of heavy paper-board out of hard wood. Heretofore only long-grained soft woods such as spruce, poplar and other similar trees have been used in paper-making. Ford has installed an experimental paper mill at the River Rouge in which all of the waste paper from the Ford waste baskets is converted into paper-board for use in the automobile bodies and for cartons in which to ship parts. He has mixed twenty-five per cent of hard wood with good results. Now a pa-

(continued on next page)

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
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Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States\$2.00

WHAT FORD'S RESTLESS
MIND IS DOING NOW

(cont'd. from preceding page)

per mill will be built in the lumber
camp in Northern Michigan to make
paper-board out of waste from hard-
wood trees.

Shavings, straw and old rubber
tires are now used to make the rims
of Ford steering wheels. Saw a piece
out of the rim of your steering wheel
and you will see the straw or shav-
ings imbedded in and surrounded by
a coating of rubber. The rubber may
have been an old tire that you threw
away last year.

In the process of smelting iron ore,
Ford was troubled with the same
slag that annoys householders who
burn poor coal and attend to their
own furnaces. The slag did not long
bother Ford. He is building a cement
plant that will start this fall and
employ 300 men. The slag is the cen-
ment mill's raw material. Ford is al-
ready making glass at Highland Park
and last year bought a glass factory
in Pennsylvania, but he is building
another glass factory at the Rouge.
There would seem to be no end to
new Ford industries. Ford's engi-
neers say they can see no end to
them. In the Rouge plant there are
now made not only tractors and hun-
dreds of automobile parts, but there
is also a paper mill and there will
soon be a glass factory and a cement
mill.

The Egyptian Princess

BEST MUSICAL TALENT IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI TO RENDER
BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING

ACT I

The Egyptian's army is returning victorious from war and the Egyptian
girls are preparing for the homecoming. Herub, the fortune teller, tells the
fortunes of the girls and predicts freedom for Alva, the Princess' favorite
slave.

ACT II

Tabubu, the old maid sister of the Queen, arrived too late to have her
fortune told, so two of the girls play a trick on her by pretending they are
Herub and fore-telling for her a wonderful future.

The King returns with his prisoners among whom is Grania, Queen of
Jutland—who turns out to be the sister of Alva, the favorite slave girl. Word
is received that the Prince of Tunis is coming to be married to Princess
Aida. In celebration of this grand occasion all prisoners including Alva are
freed and the day is spent with song and dance.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Egyptian Queen	Sara Malone
Princess Aida	Lottie Dover
Tabubu (old maid sister of Queen)	Mary Williams Smith
Alva (favorite slave)	Lillian Shields
Nysa	
Phila	
Court girls	
	Martha Gresham
	Nina Taylor
Queen Grania	Hilma Black
Herub	Florence Wilkinson
Dancer	Irene Cox
Chorus, attendants, etc.	Glee Club

Ford's genius in such matters as he lacked, nobody knows. He had
these is not so much in learning new things, through experimental labora-
tories in Detroit, but an engine room
work, as it is in giving a practical
application to what is already known.
The Ford organization, so far as I
have been able to learn, has never
produced a new scientific fact.
One of Ford's engineers told me it
was not necessary, so far as the Ford
organization was concerned, to un-
cover new facts. He said there were
enough facts lying around unused to
keep their organization at work giv-
ing them better applications. Ford
once thought he had evolved some-
thing new when he made the Ford
flywheel into an electrical generator,
but he told me that he learned, years
afterwards, that Faraday had applied
the same principles a hundred
years earlier.

Ford's engineers tell me that he is
always willing to back a promising
experiment to the limit. The treas-
ury is wide open when something
that may prove big is to be tried out.
Ford made most of the engineers in
the country shake their heads when
he installed the mechanism with
which to feed powdered coal with an
air-blast to the big boilers in his
Rouge plant. But Ford had tried the
idea out in a smaller way and was
convinced that it would work. It did
work—Ford was the first to burn
powdered coal. The others followed
him and saved part of the heat that
had been going up in smoke.

For seems to have some intuition
that sometimes tells him whether an
idea will work. It may be judgment
based upon information, but it seems
like intuition. One day a man came
in and told some of his electrical
engineers how they could do something
to a commutator and cause it to con-
vert alternating current into direct
current—or perhaps it was the other
way. The chief electrical engineer
and some of the others examined it
and convinced that it would work. Off
they rushed to Ford in great glee.

"Be careful about that," said Ford.

"It won't work."

He was right. The quality of the
current was changed, but so much
was lost in the process that the de-
vice was worthless. Where Ford got
the information that his best engi-

Ford will soon have the first com-
pletely electrified railroad in the
United States, if not in the world. The
engines, which will be of Ford de-
sign, will differ from every other
electric locomotive in the world. The
current, as it comes from the gener-
ators at the Rouge plant, will be of
110,000 volts. Before it goes into the
trolleys it will be "stepped down" to
22,000 volts. Aboard the locomotive
it will be stepped down to 1,400 after
which it will be used to drive a motor
generator which will produce direct
current of 600 volts. The idea is to
convert the alternating current that
comes from the power plant to direct
current. Direct current can be trans-
mitted so far without great waste
only by the use of an amount of cop-
per wire that is prohibitive in cost.

One of Ford's engineers said that
the cost of electric power produced at
the Rouge plant will be fifty-eight
hundredths of a cent per horsepower
per hour.

Ford has not, however, paid all of
the Lincoln stockholders in full, as I
asserted in the September number of
Hearst's that he had done. He has
paid only a few Lincoln stockholders
who had assisted in the operation of
the company. This statement is made
upon the authority of Mr. E. G. Lie-
bold, Ford's secretary. No Lincoln
stockholder had any legal claim upon
Ford. With reference to the denial
that Ford voluntarily paid more for
the Lincoln plant than he might have
paid, I was told, in Ford's offices,
that Ford had asked the court to in-
crease from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000
the minimum bid that would be con-
sidered. I do not remember whether
it was Ford or a man close to him
who told me. I distinctly remember
that Ford told me he had paid \$4,000-
600 more for the plant than it was
worth.—Allan L. Benson in Hearst's
International.

Missouri-isms in Short

Missouri has more points of im-
mediate opportunity in development
in dairying than any other state under
the flag.

Missouri stood 4th in gross value
of farm products in the U. S. Census
of 1920, Iowa being 1st, Texas 2nd
and Illinois 3rd.

Missouri has the 1st State School
of Journalism ever organized—
founded by Walter Williams at the
State University in Columbia.

The Ozark area of Missouri is "The
Land of a Million Smiles," the region
of opportunity to the homeseeker and
health-hunter.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year

ALBRITTON & FARRIS

Furniture, Undertaking &
Floral Co.J. B. ALBRITTON
EmbalmerOpen Day or Night
Flowers for all OccasionsDay phone 17
Night phones 111 or 518THE STEP BEYOND
FEDERAL AID

It is generally recognized that ex-
isting roads fall into four classes:
Interstate roads, state roads (impor-
tant to the whole state), county roads
(important to the whole county), and
local roads, serving only a small part
of a county.

The United States Government
recognizes the importance of the in-
terstate road by providing in the Fed-
eral Aid act, that interstate roads of
a mileage not to exceed seven per
cent of the total system, may re-
ceive Federal aid in construction.

States recognize the importance of
the state road, and build it, often
wholly from state funds. Counties
build their own roads and sometimes
local roads, although many such are
enterprises constructed by a com-
munity of less size than the county.

State roads and interstate roads
usually join. Some state roads may
not have good connections across a
state line, but as a general rule they
do; indeed, many interstate roads be-
come truly national in scope, and be-
come known by their national name,
as the National Old Trails Road, the
Lincoln Highway, the Lee Highway,
etc.

It is the argument of those who be-
lieve that the United States should
go further than Federal aid, and be-
come the original constructor and
permanent maintainer of truly na-
tional roads; that, just as states build
state roads, counties build county
roads, and communities build local
roads, so should the nation build the
main interstate trunk lines; that
there are roads which truly serve the
whole nation, which should be built
by and maintained by the whole
nation, just as there are state roads
which truly serve the whole state
and which the states recognize are
rightly built and maintained by the
state.

Detroit, Mich., November 24.—The
Ford Motor Company today announ-
ced an addition to its line of cars—the
Tudor Sedan which brings to the pub-
lic an entirely new style of Ford en-
closed body.

It is a distinctive type designed to
carry five passengers in complete
comfort. The roof line is low and
straight which with the larger radi-
ator now standard on all Ford cars,
gave Ford designers an opportunity
of effecting most graceful lines and
at the same time a most sturdy con-
struction.

Besides its general appeal and high
quality aspect, the Tudor Sedan has
several new features which promise
to win immediate favor.

The two doors are unusually wide,
28 3/4 inches to be exact, and are set
at the front of the car, hung in ex-
ceptionally heavy frames and swing
open forward on either side in line
with the driver's seat.

Side windows running back from
the doors are oblong in shape and
thirty-two inches in length, affording
unusual vision to the occupants, while
a large rear window adds to the visi-
bility. All window glasses are low-
ered flush with the framing, afford-
ing clear vision and the maximum of
ventilation.

Exterior appearance is enhanced
by a windshield visor, cowl ventila-
tor and secure rear fenders of new
design.

Interior arrangement of the Tudor
Sedan meets all comfort require-
ments both for driver and passeng-
ers. The driver's seat is of the
"bucket" design, with easy cushion
and back, assuring restful posture.
There is a noticeable roominess in
front with plenty of foot room. The
tilting seat opposite the driver folds
compactly out of the way so that en-
trance and exit through the large and
roomy door is easily and conveni-
ently effected by those occupying the
rear seat which is amply large for
three persons.

Because of the location of the door,
the driver has convenient access to
his seat without folding up the extra
seat along side. The gasoline tank is
located under the driver's seat
making it unnecessary for him to dis-
turb any other passengers when fill-
ing the tank.

Interior fittings are attractive. The
upholstery is in special Ford fabric
of dark brown with floor rug to
match. Both the doors and side win-
dows have been equipped with revol-
ving type window regulators of the
same design as those used in cars of
much higher price.

The Tudor Sedan, which is now in
production, is priced at \$590 at De-
troit.

Notice

On December 3rd is the last day
that we can accept orders for en-
graved Christmas cards. Please get
your orders in. Call for David Blanton
and he will be pleased to show
you a fine lot of samples.

COPELAND WILL INTERCEDE
WITH COOLIDGE FOR CRAIG

New York, November 25.—The
"free-speech" case of City Controller
Charles L. Craig of New York, who
was sentenced to 60 days in jail for
criticizing the decision of a Federal
Judge, will be placed fully before
President Coolidge tomorrow by Sen-
ator Royal S. Copeland.

Copeland announced today that he
would go to the White House at the
head of a delegation Monday to urge
that the President intercede to save
Craig.

Meanwhile members of the New
York State Legislature have asked
for an official investigation into the
acts of Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer
who pronounced sentence on Craig
in resentment of criticism of the
Controller.

New York City representatives
at the Legislature say they will urge
that Mayer be investigated.

The sentencing of Craig has
aroused a national storm of protest
on the ground that the Court is
usurping the power of free speech.
Mayer issued a decision in a transit
case. Craig wrote a letter telling
Mayer that the decision was opposed
to public welfare. Craig was hailed
before Mayer for contempt and sen-
tenced to serve 60 days in jail. An
appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court
brought out the law that nothing
could be done to intercede for Craig
outside of a presidential pardon and
the legality of even this was doubt-
ful.

The matter is understood to have
been placed in the hands of Attorney-
General Daugherty by President Cool-
idge.

BARNES SAYS FORD COULD
CAUSE FINANCIAL CHAOS

Detroit, Mich., November 22.—
Henry Ford, with his millions and
his vast grip on industry, by a turn
of his hand, could create chaos in
this country and cause a complete
wrecking of financial stability," said
Julius H. Barnes, president of the
Chamber of Commerce of the United
States, in Detroit today.

"We have the unparalleled instance
of a single man in a single genera-
tion achieving a fortune of perhaps
one thousand million dollars, not by
favor or political authority, but by
the free recognition by society of
the production of an article of un-
iversal aspiration, better than anyone
else has been able to do that.

"It has been said that America no
longer offers the advantage to youth
that it offered a decade ago. This is
not true. The field of possible con-
quest has widened to an empire such
as the world has never pictured."
Henry Ford disproves the words.

Wets To Convene January 21

Washington, November 24.—Plan-
ning a preliminary drive on Congress
for modification of the Volstead law
and eventual repeal of the prohibi-
tion amendment, the wets have de-
cided to hold a national conference
in Washington, January 21. Names
of men and women prominent in the
church, art, literature and business
are associated with the gathering,
which will be nonpartisan and cos-
mopolitan in character.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard of
Delaware and Representative John
Phillip Hill of Baltimore already
have signified their intention of ad-
dressing the gathering, and invita-
tions have been sent to Gov. Ritchie
of Maryland, Gov. Blaine of Wiscon-
sin, Senator Stanley of Kentucky,
Senator Couzens of Michigan and
several other leaders of both politi-
cal parties. The gathering is being
sponsored by the Association against
the Prohibition Amendment. The
aim of the conference, it is explain-
ed, will be to modify the Volstead act
now, and, as the next logical step,
to return the police power to the states,
where it belongs.

KC-KC-KC-KC-KC-KC

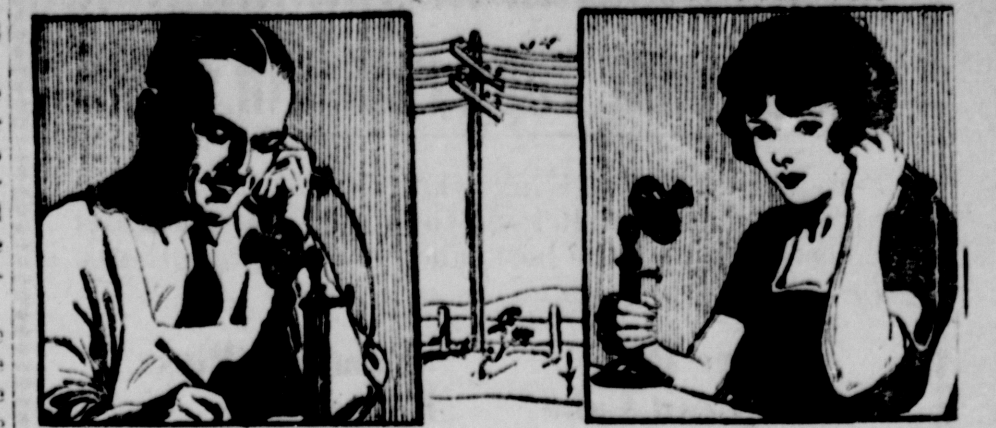
SAME PRICE
for over 30 years

25 Ounces for 25¢

Use less of

K C
BAKING POWDERthan of higher
priced brands.OUR GOVERNMENT USED
MILLIONS OF POUNDS

KC-KC-KC-KC-KC-KC



Thanksgiving Groceries

Let us supply your needs for the Thanksgiving dinner. We
can deliver to you everything that is needed from the first
relishes to the final desert.

We can supply you with the ingredients for your fruit
cakes. Bake them now and taste the difference Christmas

Phone
75

H. & H. Grocery

Phone
75

"The Food Market of Quality and Service"

Companions of
Autumn

The twilight hours of life
bring comfy evenings at
home where books are to
be read and delicate finery
to be fashioned. Under
an artificial light these
longer hours require a
most careful consideration
of the lenses you are going
to use to relieve the eyes
of undue strain.

Learn to rest the eyes
wisely. It is the expres-
sion of calm, of resful-
ness, that dignity which
lends itself to ideal repose.

We make a specialty of correcting all optical defects
with properly fitted glasses at most reasonable prices

DR. LONG

Eyesight Specialist

Telephone Exchange Bldg.

Yesterday

custom ruled Women

A girl of today would smile at the
idea of a young man's asking her
father's permission before so much
as taking her walking. Yet not so
many years ago this was the custom.
Indeed, a woman's life was entire-
ly ordered for her. She had little or
no choice in the matter of a husband;
school-teaching was practically the
only profession open to her; custom
dictated that she be prim and stiff in
dress and manner.

Even her methods of housekeeping
were ruled by tradition. She wash-
ed on Monday, ironed on Tuesday,
baked and mended on Wednesday, did
a definite task each day, because her
mother and grandmother had done so
before her.

But those customs passed with the
years. What a different life women
lead now!

Today

they are guided by common sense

If they choose, they become doctors
and lawyers. They golf and play
tennis; they dress for comfort. And
in the realm of housekeeping, they
answer only the dictates of conveni-
ence.

They no longer bake or clean on a
specified day. The bakery and im-
proved cleaning methods have
banished that custom.

And in the same way, they no longer
regard Monday as washday. For
the modern laundry, in addition to
relieving women of their hardest
household task, has brought them the
advantage of five washdays.

Today, hundreds of thousands of
women send the family bundle to the
laundry on Thursday or Friday, oth-
er hundreds of thousands on Tues-
day or Wednesday, while some still
use the old-fashioned Monday as
washday.

And as result, all have the benefit
not only of a new convenience but of
prompter service, more efficient work,
lower prices, and a greater variety
of services. In fact, the choice of
services obtainable is so wide as to
offer an economical solution to every
family's washday problem.

If you desire a complete, all-iron-
ed service, you may have that. If you
prefer to do some of the ironing
yourself, here are a number of par-
tially-ironed services to choose
from. And if you would rather do
all the ironing at home, with just the
washing cared for by the laundry,
you may have such a service.

Today—call us and have us explain
the services we offer. Then select
the one that suits you best and try
it. We will send a representative for
your bundle.

Freshly Dressed for Thanksgiving



The choicest Fowls that the market affords, you will find
here freshly dressed and awaiting your choosing for
Thanksgiving.

Take your pick of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese or Chickens and
you will have a good Thanksgiving Fowl.

344-Phones-341

ANDRES MEAT MARKETS
UPTOWN AND FRISCO

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.

Phone 185

Miss Gladys Kendall entertained the Bridge Club Saturday evening.

FOR RENT—One furnished room—723 North Ranney. If.

FOR RENT—One furnished room at 903 N. Kingshighway. Phone 444. 2tp.

FOR SALE—Good ear corn, also about 14 tons baled hay.—H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.



Never neglect a cough

PUT an end to it at once with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar Honey. Loosens hard-packed phlegm, soothes inflamed tissues, restores normal breathing. Made of the same medicines your own doctor prescribes, combined with the good old standby—pine-tar honey. You'll like its taste, too. Keep Dr. Bell's on hand for all the family.

All druggists. Be sure to get the genuine.

DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar Honey

YES, WE HAVE SOME USED CARS

Prices Are Very Low—From \$85.00 and Up.
Terms.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
Chevrolet Dealer Sikeston, Mo.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the President of the United States and the Governor of Missouri have declared November 29th a legal holiday, it behooves the citizens of Sikeston to follow their example and devote a part of that day to a generous return of thanks to kind Providence for the many blessings given man in the past year.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as mayor, and with the hearty approval of many zealous citizens, hereby proclaim

**Thursday, November 29th
as Thanksgiving**

Let every citizen in Sikeston and vicinity be thankful, and I hereby ask that all merchants and business men close their places of business all day on Thursday, November 29th, that they and their employees may be free to be with their families and enjoy the day free from labor.

C. E. FELKER, Mayor

Mrs. Kate Greer will go to Charleston Tuesday for a few days visit.

Mrs. W. H. Sikes entertained Friday afternoon with six tables of Bridge.

Mrs. A. C. Sikes entertained a few friends on last Thursday afternoon with Bridge.

Competent dressmaker. Work guaranteed.—Mrs. W. H. Humphreys, 611 Williams St. 3tpd.

FOR SALE—My home on Vernon Ave. For further information call and see Mrs. Ara Hanner.

Mrs. T. B. Dudley, Mrs. Si Harper and Mrs. Florence Baker are visiting in St. Louis for a few days.

Miss Casey, who has been trimming for Miss Daisy Garden, has returned to her home in Centralia, Ill.

Mrs. S. V. Mitchell of Buffalo, N. Y., is expected Tuesday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. Ray Smith.

FOR SALE OR RENT—320 acre farm about six miles from Sikeston on two good roads; excellent for cotton.—H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.

Howard Morrison is home from St. Louis, where he attended the Prudential Insurance Agents Convention. He led all of the County Agents in this district for business produced.

Don't go by—But come buy your meats from us where quality counts.—Sellers Market. Phones 84—48.

\$60,000 IN PREMIUMS FOR 1924 STATE FAIR

Sedalia, Mo., November 22.—A budget for \$60,000 in premiums to be offered at the 1924 Missouri State Fair, to be held here next August 17 to 24, was approved by the Missouri State Fair Board at a meeting held in Kansas City, Secretary W. D. Smith stated today.

Of the total premium offering \$45,000 will be offered in departments for live stock, agricultural products, the educational and productive phases of the exposition. Ten thousand dollars is provided for the speed program.

The \$60,000 total will probably be increased to \$80,000 before the opening of the fair, by special prizes offered by individuals and live stock associations, according to Smith.

Of Interest To Women

Three women in the United States are insured for \$1,000,000 each.

More than 360,000 women registered to vote in the recent New York City election.

By typing an average of 143 words a minute, Bessie Friedman of New York, was awarded a cup as world's champion woman typist.

Mrs. Bessie Redman, tombstone maker of Seattle, is considered one of the most expert stonecutters in the Northwest.

Women form the majority membership of the homestead and building and loan associations in the United States.

Mrs. Frank Bishop of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion at the San Francisco convention.

The women of the island of Tihiti, in the Pacific Ocean, are very religious, nearly everyone says grace before meals.

Mrs. R. E. Barrett of Portland, Ore., holds a unique position, that of city manager for the municipality of Warrenton, Ore.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Sikeston Methodist church at 10 o'clock Thanksgiving morning. Rev. Thos. B. Mather will preach the sermon. All are invited to attend the services.

The friends of Mrs. B. F. Blanton, who is a patient in the Lutheran Hospital, will be pleased to know that she is improving and if no complications arise, she hopes to be able to set up by next Sunday.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI TOWNS ARE MAKING GREAT STRIDES

Chas. L. Harrison, Julien Friant, Robert Lankin and two representatives of The Missourian visited several Southeast Missouri towns this week to see how things are progressing in this great district. It was raining and work in the fields had stopped.

A speaker at the Rotary Club in Cape Girardeau recently said that he was surprised to see so much building going on here. He said he had visited many towns in Missouri and at no place had he noticed anything like the amount of development that he had seen in Cape Girardeau. In many towns there is practically no building at all going on, he said, and in others there is a little. "I want to say to you that I have never seen a town that impressed me more strongly than Cape Girardeau," he said.

There may be towns in other parts of the state that are not carrying on a building program, but if there is a town in Southeast Missouri that is not, its name is not known.

Chaffee has numerous beautiful homes going up. In one block at East a half dozen very attractive homes are just being completed and in all sections of the town there are new houses.

A similar condition is noticeable in Oran and some new business houses are also going up. Oran has one of the outstanding churches of Southeast Missouri and it is unquestionably having a beneficial effect on the architecture of the new buildings there. Unattractive structures look all the more unattractive in a community where there are such beautiful buildings as the church in question.

In this connection we recall a news item that appeared in a St. Louis newspaper a few days ago. Presbyterian ministers of that city met to discuss church architecture. They agreed that church buildings should be more than mere walls with a roof; that they should have inspiring effects to denote friendship and life. One minister said he knew a family that lived near a beautiful church and in time the beauty and inspiration of the edifice caused his family to take a greater interest in the home and keep it cleaner.

As we drove into Sikeston a member of the party remarked that he always liked to see Sikeston because there are so many little houses that have a touch of the beautiful in architecture. "This shows what a great influence an artist can exert. On every hand down here I see the influence of that man Lindsay. He designed a few little houses and gave them a touch of beauty. Then the houses that sprang up close by were given a bit of decorative effect to keep them from looking so plain, and so the seed sown by Lindsay grew throughout the town. Sikeston has more attractive small houses than any other Southeast Missouri town, not even excepting Cape Girardeau, where practically no attention is paid to decorative effects in small property.

The failure of American communities along this line was well shown in a moving picture in Cape Girardeau this week. The picture showed scenes taken in France. Every house over there, either large or small, has some art in it. There seems to be no exception to this. It is said that French people visit their Paris frequently and as Paris is more highly embellished than any other city, the people naturally absorb a love for such things.

Sikeston has its ugly spots just like all other towns have, but its many attractive houses make the visitor overlook the ugly places. Architect Lindsay is worth more to his town than the people of his age will ever give him credit for.

In Sikeston the big shoe factory building is nearly finished. It is a fine building and stands out like a great commercial monument. New houses, both large and small, are going up in all parts of the town. E. C. Matthews recently let a contract for 15 houses near the shoe factory that he will sell to employees on reasonable terms.

Sikeston is not only feeling the advance effect of the shoe factory that will employ several hundred people but is reaping an agricultural harvest that has put the Sikeston district back on its feet. Nearly 4000 bales of cotton have been ginned so far and it is predicted that the total for the season will run to at least 6000 bales. Multiply this by at least \$150 and you can get an idea of the money that is filtering through various channels.

"This money is putting our people back in good shape again," said Col. C. D. Matthews, "and we are all taking a new lease on life. My prediction is that this vicinity will have 5 acres of cotton next year for each acre of this year and if we have an average season there is no telling

how we will handle the business next fall."

Sikeston and Charleston were the centers of the best Southeast Missouri cotton crops this year, it is said. Col. Matthews rented one of his farms on the highway between Sikeston and New Madrid that had a 200-acre cotton field. It was reported to be one of the best fields of cotton seen anywhere this year. Col. Matthews says the cotton has been marketed and his share was \$25 per acre. He had two other smaller patches that brought a rental in excess of \$30 per acre.—Cape Missourian.

F. W. A. Vesper of the Vesper-Buick Company of St. Louis, returning home from a three weeks' trip through the East, reports that his tour brought out the striking need for some movement to bring about uniformity in road signs, and traffic signals. No two states have the same kind of signs marking their roads, he says, and no two cities, even those in the same state, use the same traffic lights or signals. For instance, in New York City, the traffic towers flash red for warning, then green for stop and white for forward. Other cities flash white for warning, red to stop, and green to go ahead, while the next may have only red and green signals.

In some cities it is proper to pass in front of the traffic officer in turning a corner, but in the next one, you are very likely to be reprimanded unless you go behind him.

"All of the roads are marked, but hardly any two of them alike," says Mr. Vesper. The state itself has one kind, the local Automobile Club another, and then there may be several different kinds of advertising signs—all of these on the same corner and frequently pointing in different directions to one town."

The Jewish population of Europe is about 9,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John Similar had the following guests for dinner Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Vanzandt and Mrs. Elizabeth Cottle of Cape Girardeau.

Just Received—

Beautiful
Poirot Twill Dresses
\$8.50 to \$19.50

Becoming
Wool Poplin Dresses
\$14.50

Brocade Elastic Girdle
\$2.25

Boudoir Caps
Splendid Gifts
60c to \$2.25

Valley Mercantile Co.
North of Bijou



Made by
The Scott County
Milling Company
Sikeston, Mo.

Henry Sanders, hardware merchant of Belfield, Wis., claims he is the unluckiest man in the State. Recently he was selected judge in a "prettiest ankles" competition held at a charity benefit affair. The women stood behind a curtain with their ankles showing. In spite of the protest of the other judges Sanders declared the "second from the end" possessed the most shapely ankles. The winner turned out to be an old sweetheart of Sanders' and the one getting second place was his wife, whom many said should have had first place. Sanders' wife left him as a result of the contest. Then the husband of the winner blacked both of Sanders' eyes in a fight. Added to this, his hardware store and automobile burned, neither being insured.

There are nearly 10,000 inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius.

The Co-Workers of the Methodist Church will have their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Roy V. Ellis on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

FOR SALE—85-acre farm, good cotton farm. Must sell quick. Adjoins Farnfelt, good improvements. Immediate possession.—Fornfelt Realty Co., Farnfelt, Mo.

Mrs. Fred Bowman and son, who have been enjoying an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Similar, expect to leave Thursday night for her home in Oklahoma.

Missouri has sixty-three railroad systems with approximately eight thousands five hundred miles of track.

Missouri ranks 8th in the nation in rural population, and has decreased three-tenths of one per cent in the past thirty years.

Scott County Abstract Co.

BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

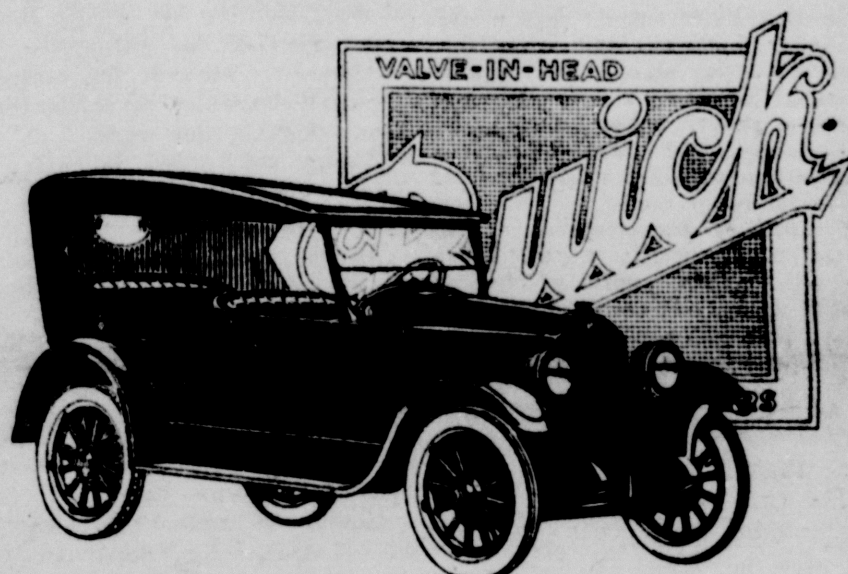
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Piles Can Be Cured

(Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding)

Many sufferers have been made very happy over the results obtained from the use of PAZO OINTMENT—60c at any Drug Store.

(Follow the Directions Carefully.)



The Business Car That's Also a Family Car

The extraordinary utility of the Buick five-passenger four-cylinder Touring Car makes this model particularly suited to serve the needs of business. Its rugged chassis and powerful valve-in-head engine insure uninterrupted service. Its proved Buick four-wheel brakes make this car more than ordinarily safe to drive. Yet with all of its advantages, the Buick Four Touring Car is very low in first cost, in upkeep costs; and is as satisfying for family use as for business purposes.

E-18-15-NP

TAYLOR AUTOMOBILE CO.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

Try Juanita Baking Powder

It is entirely different from other leaveners. Made of light, fluffy materials, it is a bulky powder. A rounded teaspoonful is recommended instead of the usual level spoonful listed in most recipes. Yet, weight for weight, Juanita is stronger than other powders, therefore is truly economical.

Rises Smoothly and Evenly

giving a smooth velvet texture to your cakes and other bakings, free from air holes and bubbles so often found with quick acting leaveners. Biscuit made with Juanita Baking Powder will be free from those yellow specks which are due to imperfectly mixed soda.

Juanita Powder leaves nothing but wholesome materials in your bakings. Free from alum. (sodium aluminum sulphate) rochelle salts, tartaric acid and ammonia. Will produce no bitter taste even if you accidentally use more than you intended.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

If this world affords true happiness, it is to be found in a home where love and confidence increase with years, where the necessities of life come without severe strain, where luxuries enter only after their cost has been carefully considered. We are told that wealth is a test of character—few of us have to submit to it. Poverty is the more usual test. It is difficult to be very poor and maintain one's self-respect.—A. Edward Newton.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYBODY

The following is a good standard recipe for tomato sauce:

Mince fine a slice of salt pork, cut one-eighth of an inch thick. Fry until light brown in color, then add one small onion finely-minced and a tablespoonful

each of carrot, turnip and sweet pepper; brown lightly in the fat. Now add one and one-half quarts of tomatoes, if fresh, unpeeled; two cloves, a sprig of parsley and celery, and half a bay leaf. Simmer covered one hour, stirring occasionally. Rub all that will go through the colander and thicken with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour cooked together. Serve hot.

Tomato Soup.—Place one sweet pepper, one onion, one carrot and one turnip, all minced fine, in a saucepan. Add a sprig of parsley, one of celery, one leaf of cabbage, two cloves, two quarts of tomatoes and one quart of water. Cover and simmer one hour, stirring often. Add salt and pepper to season, two teaspoonfuls of sugar—more if needed—strain through a colander and thicken with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour. This may be prepared in this manner when tomatoes are plentiful in the fall, canned, and the soup will be always ready.

Macaroni for Luncheon.—Cook three-fourths of a cupful of macaroni broken into inch-pieces in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, rinse in cold water and drain well. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter; cook in this a slice each of onion and carrot, then remove the vegetables, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt and a dash of pepper, one-half cupful each of beef broth and tomato puree, and cook until smooth and thickened. Add the macaroni to the sauce with one-half cupful of grated cheese. Cover and let stand over hot water. Serve very hot. Half a cupful of chopped ham or other cooked meat with or without the cheese may be added.

Nellie Maxwell

Press Gives the Facts

The country weekly and small city daily give the people the facts.

The institution of the freedom of the press is so firmly entrenched in this country that any attempt to curtail it instantly arouses public resentment.

People demand facts; facts can be given only through a free and untrammelled press.

No better recognition of this can be found than in the fact that, when a dictator arises in any part of the world, his first action is to muzzle the press.

No dictator can progress without the aid of censorship of the press and of news dispatches.

When the moon is at the zenith we weigh a little less than when it is on the horizon.

Probate Court Matter

Following are the proceedings of the Scott County Probate Court since the last report in the Democrat.

W. T. Shanks files resignation as administrator of estate of Frank Shanks & Son, and Vina J. Shanks is appointed; bond at \$15,000.

S. M. Daily, guardian Norma and Lufirm Dillon, petitions for support of minors, granted.

Jas. D. Rodgers is appointed guardian of Laura Williams; bond at \$50.

Mrs. Fannie Belk is appointed administratrix of the estate of W. J. Belk, bond at \$1000.

Final settlement in estate of Albert Enderle by John Enderle, and he is discharged.

Final settlement in estate of J. H. Hutchason by J. S. Hutchason shows \$651 due minor. Guardian is discharged.

Annual settlement in estate of Gwen Moore by S. H. Moore, shows balance of \$1254.42.

H. C. Blanton is allowed attorney fee in estate of J. A. Bradley; and \$200 in estate of Louis Hinkle.

Final settlement in estate of Lizzie Edmiston by Corine Yanson and she is discharged as administratrix.

Annual settlement in estate of J. A. Bradley by Lucy Jackson shows \$105.20 due estate.

Court orders S. J. Wade to sell at private sale, 80 acres 21-28-13, belonging to estate of Jefferson Henderson, and report to court said sale.

Annual settlement in estate of Frank Shanks & Son by Vina Shanks shows \$764.20 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Jack Matthews by John Eaton shows \$122.69 due minor.

Mollie Watson is appointed administrator of estate of G. M. Watson; bond at \$1000.

Annual settlement in estate of Alma Heuring by Frank Heuring shows \$1108.35 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Michael Heuring by Frank Heuring shows \$1017.48 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Agnes Weismueller by Denis Diebold shows \$2372.40 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Jesse Collard by Wm. Boutwell shows \$273.52 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Rachel Saseen by Wm. Boutwell shows \$412.73 due ward.

Annual settlement in estate of Tommie Jolly by Caleb Matthews, shows \$227.20 due ward.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Rosa Halter Adams by H. D. Rodgers shows \$1458.75 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of John LeDuke by Scott Alexander shows \$5259.72 due wards.

Settlement in estate of Eva Bradshaw et al by A. H. Adams continued; same as to estate of Elmer Dunger.

Annual settlement in estate of Stella Cruse by Jas. McPheeters shows \$166.93 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of Chas. Cruse by James McPheeters shows \$179 due minor.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of John Enderle by Mary Enderle shows \$561.44 due estate.

E. H. Moore is appointed administrator of estate of John Parker.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Flora Low by W. N. Carroll shows \$256.80 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Chas. and Rosa Kilhoefner by Kath-

erine Kilhoefner shows \$1584.06 due estate.

Annual settlement in estate of Teresa Lane by C. J. Hoffschwelle shows \$2988.75 due estate.

Final settlement in estate of Ambros Monds by Anna Monds and she is discharged as administratrix.

Final settlement in estate of Hugo Sandvos by Minnie Sandvos and she is discharged as executrix.

Letters of administration are refused George Spradlin as her husband James Spradlin died leaving personal property not greater than is allowed by law.

Annual settlement in estate of Marie Schuette by W. N. Schuette shows \$1064.41 due minor.

Semi-annual settlement in estate of Bertha Mushbach by Aug Mushbach.

Annual settlement in estate of Rufus Rexer by Mrs. E. C. Rexer shows \$168.92 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of Evelyn Rexer by Mrs. E. C. Rexer shows \$416.25 due minor.

Annual settlement in estate of W. R. Jackson by Maggie Taylor shows \$252 due minor.

Helen Elert executes deed to correct erroneous description of lot 13 block 5 Schuette 3rd addition Fomfelt.—Benton Democrat.

A Natural Alliance

Instead of an organized labor alliance with the farmer a new idea has been sprung, that of a banker-farmer alliance.

The new combination will involve co-operative marketing and greater diversification and business efficiency on the farm.

Bankers have profited by farm bank deposits, farm bank loans, and in turn have helped farmers improve their live stock and purchase labor saving machinery. And farmers are not naturally socialists.

Upon a statement of its belief in three fundamental agricultural policies—diversification, sound co-operative marketing and improvement of unit efficiency on the farm—the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association has built a plan for bringing the farmer and the banker into an alliance of understanding and mutual assistance in every part of the country.

Features of the plan include organization of bankers' committees on agriculture in every federal reserve district, then by states and then by counties or groups of counties.

No single specific program will serve for the whole country. But nationally and by state bankers will be committed to close co-operation with agricultural colleges, to encourage of boys' and girls' clubs as the hope for a new generation of competent agrarians, and development of new agricultural enterprises in states which today stand or fall as a single crop prospers or fails.

Co-operative enterprises are infinitely better than socialism, government ownership, government price fixing and all the legislative curalls ever devised.

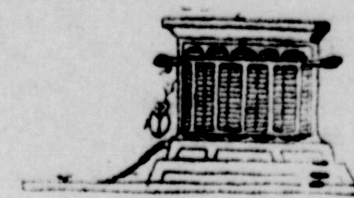
There are 22 auto stage lines longer than 100 miles in California.

A telephone company in New Orleans forbids any of the 1,000 girls in its employ to wear bracelets or wrist watches.

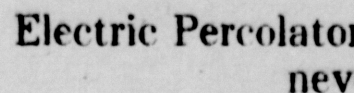
German public health authorities have called attention to soy beans as a source of a substitute for cooking but not for infant feeding.

WHEN THEY COME HOME FOR THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS

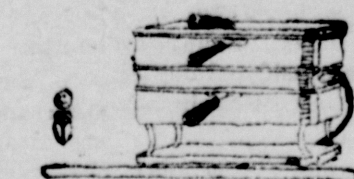
—Why Not Cook Electrically? No Smoke, No Fumes, No Fuss.



Everybody loves the thin crisp toast made with the Electric Toaster.

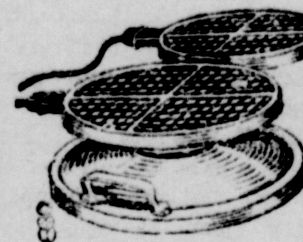


Electric Percolators make such fragrant coffee, there never is a cup left over.



Father enjoys bacon and eggs made on the Electric Table Stove.

Sister admires the way the Electric Urn graces the dining table.



Johnny eats waffles by the dozen made on the Electric Waffle Iron.

Mother is proud to serve the food cooked on her Electric Range.

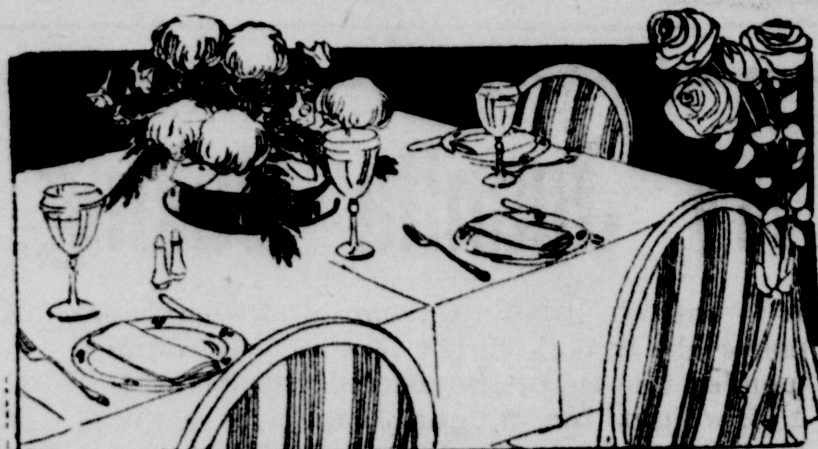
Union Elec. Light & Power Co.

See Our Window Display

Divided Payments On Your Light Bills

Make This An Electrical Christmas

Tableware for Thanksgiving



When the company arrives for the Thanksgiving Dinner you want your table to look its best—so why not, at little cost, come here and choose the items you need?

A few suggestions of what we are offering are given below:

Sherbets \$3.25 per Set, Finest Cut Glass
Tumblers, \$3.25 per Set, Finest Cut Glass

A nice assortment of Bavarian China has just arrived

Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

Supreme Court Tinkers

It has been the favorite indoor sport of a few congressmen and senators to try to change the character of the supreme court of our country.

It has been a popular political pastime to air the grievances of reformers, labor leaders and radical politicians by attacking the validity of the last court of resort for interpreting laws and constitution.

Senator Borah has been particularly savage in talking about five-to-four decisions and proposed a bill requiring that 7 out of 9 judges concur in pronouncing any Act of Congress unconstitutional.

Charles Warren, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in the Saturday Evening Post of October 13, shows that the actual fact in this particular matter is that in 134 years of the existence of the United States Supreme Court, there have been exactly nine of these five-to-four cases in which an Act of Congress was held unconstitutional.

Senator La Follette goes further and proposes to amend the constitution so that if the Supreme Court or any inferior Federal Judge declares an Act of Congress unconstitutional, Congress may, by re-enacting the law, nullify the court action.

Senator Borah's amendment would give a minority of two judges such enormous monopoly of power that majority rule on the Supreme Court rendering decisions will seem to any ordinary mind to be infinitely more fair than seven-to-two decisions.

The La Follette amendment would destroy the theory of equity between the three great branches of our government—the representative, executive and judicial.

Farmers in Scotland and the north of England frequently train foxes to act as water dogs.

\$100,000 BONDS LOST IN U. S. MAILS FOUND IN CARPATHIANS

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, No. 23.—One hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds lost on April 24, 1920, in the mails between Omaha and Chicago have been recovered in Carpathian Mountains at the far end of Czecho-Slovakia.

The bonds, which were mailed by the Stockyards Bank of Omaha to the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, were traced to the Czech frontier. Then the trail disappeared in the Carpathians, more famous for gypsy love songs and comic opera plots than for Liberty Bonds.

Prague police seized the first \$5,000 of the bonds when a peasant, Joseph Legner, tried to bank them. Legner, when arrested, declared he got them from his brother-in-law, Vactau Kubecky, of Prague. The police discovered that Kubecky's son had worked on the frontier finance control force. The package of bonds had turned up attached to a package bound from Omaha to Prague. Young Kubecky detached them and kept them three years before he tried, to convert them. The police have recovered most of the loot.

Sikeston, Mo.,
November 22, 1923.

Dear Santa Claus:

I am a little boy eight years old and in the third grade and I live with Mrs. Gross. I want you to bring me a tractor, some tricks, some maid cards and some film to fit my moving picture machine, a suit of clothes, candy, fruits and nuts. Don't forget mother and daddy and Sam. I will be a good boy.

I am as ever,
RAYMOND WILCOX.

The grain elevators of Minneapolis have a capacity of 40,000,000 bushels.

It's Up To Us. What Will We Do?

Conditions all over the United States are prosperous. Working men are employed at good wages and factories are selling their output at good prices.

What interest has any citizen of the nation in supporting political policies or candidates for office tending to destroy confidence, curtail payrolls and limit production?

Every citizen, regardless of his policies, and every political party should fully realize the responsibilities involved in disturbing the present industrial condition in this nation through the adoption of theoretical experiments or questionable candidates for office—local, state or national.

It is well to remember that in the long run we all make our living from industry and agriculture as it grows and prospers under a stable form of government rather than from political experiments which destroy value and the opportunity for growth and development.

The Standard \$1.50 per year.



Order by phone

Prompt attention from this store will greet each order you may phone us.

Delivery of what you order will be made in exact accordance with your instructions, and only the best of each item will be sent to you.

45—Phones—46

PINNELL STORE CO.

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing, my office offers you protection against any hazard—death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burglary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

W. M. Matthews to Cordelia Gentry, one-fourth interest lots 20, 21, 22 block 18 McCoy-Tanner 3rd addition Skeston, \$225.

Arnold Traubitz to E. E. Sheppard lots 1, 2 block 2 Vanduser, \$1000.

Casper Roth to J. W. Higginbotham, lots 5, 6 block 1 Hilleman addition, Illmo. \$900.

W. H. Wornica to Mary Wornica, lot 10 block 3 Matthews second addition Vanduser, \$100.

C. F. McMullin to R. N. Minner, lot 8 block 4 Fletcher addition Skeston, \$600.

J. A. Mocabee to J. A. Matthews, lot 20 block 6 Chamber of Commerce addition Skeston, \$1.

W. B. Robinson to C. B. Watson, lots 11, 12, 13 block 7 McCoy-Tanner 2nd addition Skeston, \$2600.

S. J. Abbott and J. H. Massey to H. A. De Lay, lot 10 block 3 Matthews 2nd addition, Oran, \$1

Ivey Hurt to W. O. Finney, lot 22 block 10 Chaffee, \$50.

Frank Harrell to Wylie & Packwood, lot 13 block 43 Chaffee, 1525.

Wylie & Packwood to D. R. Mouser, lot 13 block 43, Chaffee. \$2275.

Wylie & Packwood to Frank Harrell, lot 29 block 41, Chaffee. \$3000.

Oakdale Cemetery Association to Fannie Belk, lot 121 Oakdale Cemetery, \$25.

John Jenkins to First National Bank of Cape Girardeau, lots 10, 11 block 5 McCoy-Tanner addition Skeston, \$100.

W. H. Jackson to Lucille Kraffe, lot 32 block 39, Chaffee. \$1.

Southeast Missouri Lumber Co. to Vanduser District Bank, lots 5, 6 blk. 4 Vanduser, \$1000.

Luther West to A. E. Slinkard, lots 14, 15 block 4 Eastern A addition Chaffee, \$500.

Chas. Robert Sr. to Aloys Heisserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelson, \$1.

Peter Robert to Aloys Heisserer, lot 4, block 1, Kelson. \$1.

Caroline Robert to Aloys Heisserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelson, \$1.

T. P. Arch and J. G. Russell to R. M. Hilleman, lots 3, 4 block 1 Sikes' 1st addition, Skeston \$8500.—Benton Democrat.

Rising To a Question

The meeting for the discussion of women's rights and wrongs had gone cheerily along its way to a successful conclusion. Votes of thanks had been proposed to everybody else and at last "Mr. Chairman" arose to ask if anybody in the audience would like to put any questions.

"Ask any question you like," she announced, "and I shall be only too glad to answer them."

There was silence for a moment and the chairman was preparing to leave the platform when a smartly dressed woman arose at the back of the hall.

"I should like to put a question," she said.

"Certainly!" answered the chairman. "What is it?"

"I should like to know, Mrs. Chairman, where you got that beautiful silk from which your dress is made?"

—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

More murders are committed in a year in either New York or Chicago than in the whole of the British Isles.

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Albany—New school at cost of \$100,000 to be built.

St. Joseph—Contract let for construction of new Brown's branch sewer at cost of \$230,000.

Reed's Springs—Work in progress on section of State Highway between this point and Crane.

St. Louis—Merger of Kinloch and Bell Telephone companies completed, affecting exchanges in this city and in Joplin, Sedalia, Jefferson City and Clinton.

Lee's Summit—Improvement of Longview road west of city limits under way.

Bowling Green—Erection of new high school building under way, work to be rushed.

Centralia—Extensive improvements to be made at post office.

St. Joseph—October building permits totaled \$103,700.

Gower—Extensive water system, including electric pump, being installed at local school.

Wage—Coyne lumber yard to be rebuilt.

Joplin—Reconstruction of Crocker Brothers' packing house started.

Weston—Burley Tobacco Growers' Association purchases warehouses of Weston Company.

Dearborn—New tobacco warehouses nearing completion for new Burley Tobacco Association.

It is estimated that consumption of butter in United States increased 160,000,000 pounds in last 12 months. Production has increased 100,000,000, but it has been necessary to import 60,000,000 pounds.

Jefferson City—State Highway Department to receive bids on November 27 for construction projects aggregating \$1,000,000.

Kansas City—Ford Motor Company starts work on first unit of large assembling plant.

Columbia—First unit of DeMolay dormitory to be started next year at cost of \$100,000.

Independence—First Presbyterian Church to build \$40,000 Sunday school annex.

Kansas City—Resurfacing and repairing of Hickman Mills-Lee's Summit road being done under contract.

Kansas City—Motion picture theater to be erected in southeast district of city.

St. Louis—720 road projects now contracted in Missouri to cost over \$43,000,000.

New International Holiday: Fourteen foreign nations have signified their intention of following President Coolidge's lead by backing the observance of December 2nd as "Golden Rule Sunday".

The plan is for people everywhere to eat a plain frugal meal on the Sunday following Thanksgiving, and give to the International Golden Rule Day fund the difference between the cost of the simple porridge dinner such as is served in the orphanages in the Bible lands, and the cost of the usual Sunday dinner.

The purpose is to give assistance to a whole nation of orphan children in the Near East who have innocently suffered in one of the greatest tragedies in the history of the human race. The sympathy of the entire world has been aroused by their unfortunate plight. Other nations are carrying out the plan through their various relief societies. In America, the Near East Relief Organization has been selected as its sponsor, and contributions from this district are being sent to its Golden Rule Day headquarters at the Chemical Building in St. Louis.

President Coolidge, ex-president Wilson, Secretary Hughes and thousands of others, have already pledged to eat a Golden Rule Dinner so that none of the children now in the orphanages need to be turned out, but additional orphans may be taken in.

Heretofore, only four holidays have been observed internationally—Christmas, New Year, Easter and Armistice Day.

Strictly Out Of It

Ephraim had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working today, Ephraim?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"No, suh. I've celebratin' my golden wedding, suh."

"You were married 50 years ago today?"

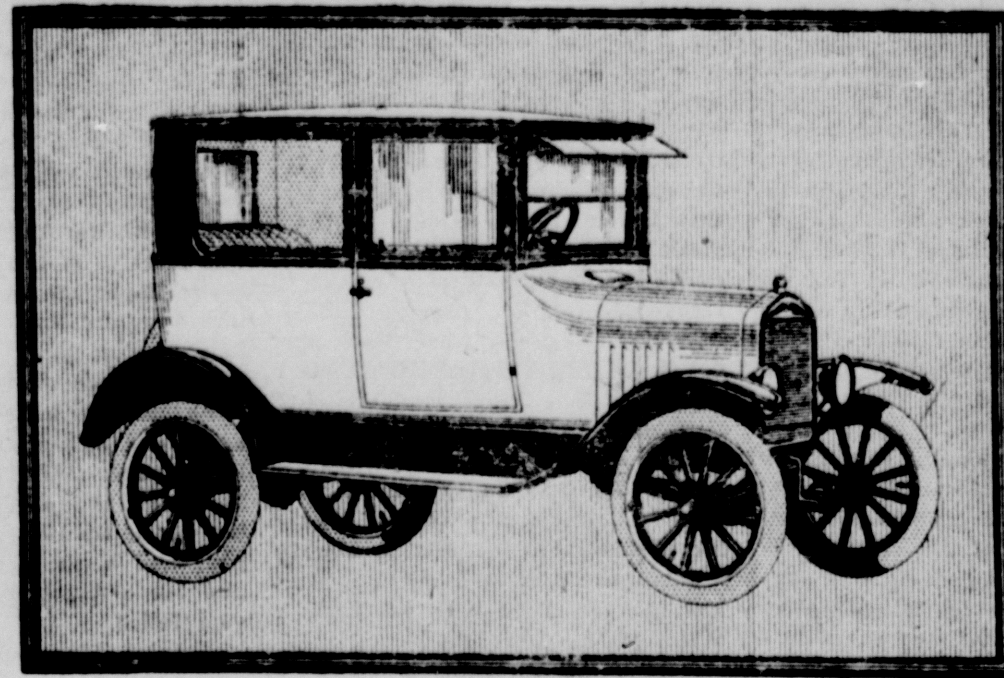
"Yes, suh."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate it?"

"My present wife, suh," replied Ephraim, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She is de foth."—Exchange.

An odd belief is that a dry September indicates that the following May will be more than usually rainy.

A New Body Type



THE Tudor SEDAN

F.O.B. DETROIT

\$590

FULLY EQUIPPED

The Tudor Sedan is a distinctly new Ford body type, admirably designed for harmony of exterior appearance and excellence of interior comfort and convenience.

At \$590, its price is not only lower than any previous Ford Sedan, but lower than any sedan ever put on the American market.

Body lines, long-panel rear quarter windows, broad cowl and high radiator

give it grace and poise from every angle.

Wide doors, hinged to open forward, folding front seats, well spaced interior, dark brown broadcloth upholstery and attractive interior trimmings add measurably to its individuality, comfort and convenience.

These cars can be obtained on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

See this exceptionally desirable new Ford product in Ford showrooms.

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

"ONE CLEAR CALL" A ROMANCE OF THE SOUTH

Long before Augustus Thomas commenced perpetuating the romance of the south on the stage in a series of plays that began with "Alabama", south of the Mason-Dixon line has been regarded as a section totally surrounded by cavaliers and tender emotions. The adaptability of the south to strong, swinging narration finds its justification again in "One Clear Call", the photoplay—produced by John M. Stahl, which will be shown at the Malone Theatre next Thursday as a First National attraction.

Alabama is again the locale and the screen offering presents a more virile story of the Gulf Coast state than anything that has ever been presented upon the stage.

Henry B. Walthall, Milton Sills and Claire Windsor hold the leads in a plot that calls for an unusually large cast of players. Of these Henry Walthall is one of the screen favorites whose triumphs date back to "The Birth of a Nation", and before. Milton Sills is a more recent advent to the select constellation of stardom, but his name is a guarantee of excellency and public favor. Claire Windsor has been playing featured roles in Lois Weber productions and, more recently, in Marshall Neilan's "Fools First."

"One Clear Call," adapted from Frances Nimmo Green's story, marks the latest of a series of successful productions that John Stahl has made for Associated First National Pictures, Inc., among the former ones being "The Child Thou Gavest Me" and "The Song of Life."

The ancient Hindoos excelled in surgery, their cataract operation still being used.

A safe which automatically chloroforms a burglar when he attempts to open it has been put on the market by an Austrian firm.

Fourteen stone axes, recently unearthed on a farm property in Norway, are declared by experts to be examples of one of the earliest known forms of stone axes, dating from a period of 7000 years ago.

Exaggerations

Mark L. Dewey, the millionaire sugar beet grower of Dayton, said at a recent dinner:

"The exaggerated yarns about the employment of child labor in the sugar beet fields reminds me of a story."

"It's a story about a Pullman car wash room that was crowded with 48 travelers one morning, all trying to get a wash at the same time. Suddenly, a man in the struggling crowd yelled out:

"Oh, gosh, here I've been washing some other fellow's face in mistake for my own."

"That ain't nothing," growled another man. "The face I was washin' bit me."—Exchange

An Irishman who was signing articles on board a ship, began to write his name with his right hand, then changing the pen to his left hand, finished it.

"So you write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer.

"Yis, sor," replied Pat. "When I was a boy me father (rist him!) always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut your finger nails with your left hand, for some day ye might lose your right.'"—Exchange.

Florida

IN this land of countless delights, flowers, fruits and fresh vegetables abound all winter long. The healthful climate and many other advantages make Florida the ideal winter homeland. Living is economical there in a reasonably priced cottage or bungalow.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO JACKSONVILLE

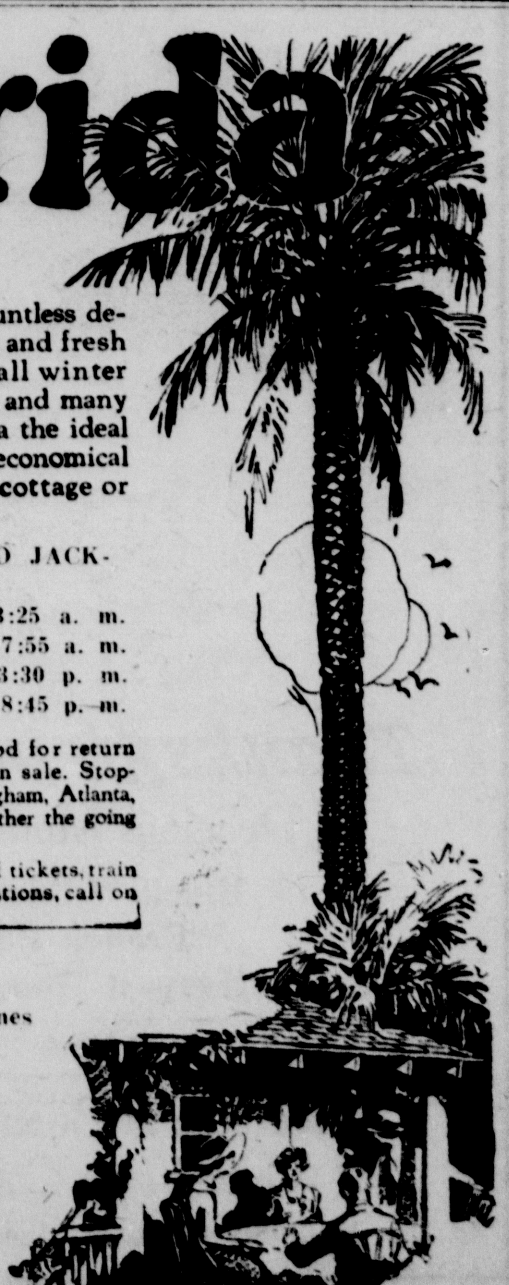
Leaves Skeston 3:25 a. m.
Arrives Memphis 7:55 a. m.
Arrives Birmingham 3:30 p. m.
Arrives Jacksonville 8:45 p. m.

Round-trip winter tourist tickets good for return passage until June 15, 1924, now on sale. Stopovers permitted at Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Jacksonville or any other point on either the going or return trip.

For detailed information as to cost of tickets, train schedules or for sleeping car reservations, call on or write:

W. T. MALONE,
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines
Skeston, Mo.

FRISCO
LINES



"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin"

Take your Kodak and go for a stroll through the country. Nature has provided in a most lavish manner, scenes of wonderful variety and beauty that you may preserve in picture form for the future enjoyment of yourself and friends.

The Kodaks which we offer for your choice will insure you clean, clear-cut pictures under most difficult conditions.

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST

CENTRAL HIGH CONQUERS SKESTON AND MUD EARN 6 TO 0 VICTORY

Cape Girardeau Central Tigers defeated Skeston High School's football eleven at Fairground Park Friday afternoon in a game that was played on a field so muddy that the players could scarcely walk, much less play football. The score was 6-0. Five minutes after the game started the players were not distinguishable because of the mud and water. The game was unusual for the fact that Central had the ball inside Skeston's 20-yard line throughout the game and yet scored but one touchdown. The visitors presented a superb line and fought better than any forwards seen here this year.

While Central finally won in the last quarter on a forward pass, aerial play was seldom attempted because of the condition of the field and the muddy ball. End running was out of the question and line bucking alone netted ground. Punting was difficult, average punts being less than 20 yards. While Central had Skeston backed up near their goal lines in every quarter, they couldn't put the ball over, except in the final quarter. After blocking a punt and crowding the Skeston punter, so that he kicked out of bounds on the 4-yard line, Central made three futile attempts at straight football to cover the four yards needed, but failed. A forward pass was then called and Dalton threw the ball to Koch who went over the goal line for the touchdown.

Backfield men had little chance to show in the game, the linemen being in the limelight throughout the game. Limbaugh of the Tigers and Peacher of Skeston were the outstanding players of each team on the line, and Johnny Black gained almost every yard Central got during the afternoon. Black was the only backfield man of the two teams who knew how to make use of the muddy field. He dived and skidded for many a gain and several times carried the ball almost to the Skeston goal. Spectators commented on the fact that, after Central had the ball within the Skeston 10-yard line, Black was not given a chance. When the Tigers had the oval on the Skeston four-yard line four players were called in order to make the touchdown and Black was not used.

Koch continued to show improvement, playing an exception defensive game and took a forward pass throw from three Skeston players who were waiting for the ball. Tubby, on that occasion, simply showed his stuff, and won the game.

The Central band was on the field yards and kept the crowd pepped up with popular air. Central rooters also displayed a lot of pep during the game.

First Quarter

Skeston chose to defend the north goal. Groves of Central kicked off. Gentles receiving and returning six yards before he was downed by Limbaugh. Koch broke up an attempted pass. Skeston could not gain so attempted to punt, but Central blocked it and Beatty recovered the ball by a beautiful dive. Central's attempted pass failed. Black hit the line for 3 yards and then added 7 more, making the down. Koch fumbled, but

covered the ball. R. Marshall again untied, but Koch returned the ball almost to the starting point. Richardson hit the line for three yards, the quarter ending with the ball on Skeston's seven-yard line.

Black tore into the line for three yards, taking the ball to Skeston's four-yard line. Richardson lost a yard and Central was then penalized 15 yards for holding. An attempted forward pass failed. Dalton replaced O. Windisch for Central. A forward pass, Dalton to Koch, netted 10 yards, but Central lost the ball on downs. R. Marshall's attempted punt was blocked by Limbaugh, but a Skeston player received the ball on his own two-yard line. R. Marshall then attempted to punt, the ball sailing out of bounds on his four-yard line. Koch failed at a line buck, then tried again and lost a yard. C. Windisch lost a yard. With the ball on the 6-yard line and the last try to make the down, Dalton threw a forward pass and Koch raced over the goal line for a touchdown. The kick for goal failed.

Skeston kicked off and Limbaugh returned 10 yards. Wickham replaced Beatty at left end. Groves made a yard through the line. Black skirted left end for four yards. A forward pass, Dalton to Koch, netted 1 yard. Groves punted 19 yards. Smith lost a yard. Fox failed to gain and R. Marshall punted 10 yards out of bounds. Skeston intercepted a forward pass on their own 30-yard line. R. Marshall attempted to punt, but did not get the ball off the ground. Wickham recovering. Carroll and Davis replaced Miller and Bauerle at right end and center respectively, for Central. Koch and Richardson failed to gain as the game ended.—Cape Missourian.

Story of a Clown Who Was a Good Guy

The story of an afflicted child and a circus clown who knew how to dedicate his art to a noble purpose was told by Saturday's Globe-Democrat, as follows:

Little Mary Beims, 4 years old, of 731 Leland avenue, University City, had been promised that she would see the circus at the Coliseum, but that was before she became ill—too ill to leave her home.

When the big show came to town, Mary realized that the clowns and the animals would cavort in their droll ways and that she would not be there to laugh and applaud. The child was heartbroken, but she did her best to be brave.

But, at lunch time yesterday part of the circus came to Mary—came to her escorted by her grandfather, William H. Bleyer, well-known attorney, who motored to the girl's door with Mickey McDonald, one of the funniest of the Hagenback-Wallace clowns, a young man who still understands the language of childhood. So Mary and he had luncheon together. Mickey wore his circus costume, and he did all sorts of funny stunts for Mary.

It seemed that the kind and funny clown was better for the child than all the medicine in the world, and her grandfather says she became noticeably better the minute the funster doffed his little white hat to her. And Mary had one pleasure nobody else in St. Louis enjoyed—a circus parade. For Mickey took the child's toy circus and arranged the "march" just as it is with the big show.

Mickey volunteered his services when Bleyer told of the plight of his little granddaughter.

M. Frankle purchased a load of cotton the first part of the week, which on top was dry and clean and looked very fine. When the cotton was being unloaded at his gin after the top layer had been removed it was found that the cotton had been saturated with salt and water to give the cotton an added weight. The endeavor to defraud was discovered by the ginners who felt the cotton going through the gin was very damp. The remainder of the load of the cotton was returned to the farmer who sold it; Mr. Frankle paying for the good cotton he received.—New Madrid Record.

The farmer is skating along on thin ice while other industries, perhaps not so vital, are sliding along gleefully. This is the statement made by Henry J. Waters, the learned editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star and former president of Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. Waters testified before representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Kansas City last week and made this declaration. The hearing is the result of pleas of farmers in eight of the agricultural states for lower freight rates on grain, grain products and hay. It is estimated the farmers of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Kansas, which brought the suit will be benefited approximately \$17,000,000 a year if the case is won.

THE CHRISTMAS STORE

OF SKESTON

Extends to you a cordial and an urgent invitation to be present at its

FORMAL OPENING of
HOLIDAY GOODS, FRIDAY

NOV. 30

to inspect the largest and most complete line of Xmas goods ever shown in Skeston. Here you will see new and novel gifts, practical and useful gifts, the kind you would be glad to give and to receive. TOYS of every description from all over the world will be shown.

Then, Too, Here's Some Special Good News
For The Little Folks



The RADIO has just brought us a message from

SANTA CLAUS

in which he states that having heard of our wonderful Christmas Store with its beautiful display of Holiday Goods, has arranged to come to Skeston on

Friday Afternoon

and will arrive over the Frisco from the north at 2:13 o'clock. He urgently requests that the children of Skeston and from all the country around and from neighboring towns be at the depot to meet him, as he has a little gift for every child. From the depot Santa will parade the principal streets of the city and will reach our store about 3 o'clock to establish his official headquarters until after Xmas.

Boys! Girls! Don't miss this opportunity of seeing and being with your good friend, Old Santa Claus, and telling him your wants for Christmas.

HARDWICK'S

ECONOMY STORE

FARMERS INVESTMENT CO. NEW BLODGETT CONCERN

Articles of incorporation for the Farmers Investment Company of Blodgett have been filed with Recorder Cecil C. Reed. The capital stock is \$2,000, forty shares of \$50 each. Stockholders are J. W. Parker, 12 shares; George Buchanan, 10 shares; Mrs. Minnie Buchanan, 2 shares; J. F. Nunelee, 8 shares; E. R. Putman, 8 shares. All share holders live at Blodgett, and they make up the board of directors. The purpose of the incorporation is to buy, sell, exchange and mortgage farm products, live stock, real estate, stocks and bonds, and to carry on any other business that may be profitable.—Benton Democrat.

Camels lived in Florida hundreds of thousands of years ago.

The mineral tourmaline becomes electric under pressure and magnetic when heated under peat ashes.

WIFE GRANTED DIVORCE FROM WILLIAM E. COREY IN PARIS

Paris, November 22.—The Seine tribunal today granted a divorce to Mrs. William Eliss Corey, wife of the American steel manufacturer. Mrs. Corey's maiden name was Mabel Gilman. She was an actress.

Mrs. Corey charged her husband with desertion. They were married in New York on May 14, 1907. The plaintiff was Corey's second wife, his first having obtained a divorce from him in Reno.

Corey was formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, where he was one of Andrew Carnegie's partners in the steel industry.

The rabbit is one of the greatest pests in Australia. During the last seven years the number of rabbit skins sold in Sydney alone has averaged 36,000,000 per annum. Yet, notwithstanding this huge slaughter, rabbits are increasing by scores of millions every year.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Southeast Missouri District Fair Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the City of Skeston, Tuesday, December 11, 1923, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and attending to such other business as may be brought up.

W. H. SIKES, Pres.
C. L. BLANTON, JR., Sec.

Japan's tallest man is 7 feet high and weighs 414 pounds.

Lake Chapala is the largest lake in Mexico, 70 miles long and 20 miles wide.

Fifteen new plant disease were reported in the United States during 1922. Twelve crops were affected.

One hundred and fifty million tons of wood waste is produced annually, most of which, it is asserted, finds no useful application.

After Every Meal
A universal custom that benefits every body.
Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package

THE FLAVOR LASTS



Thanksgiving Special

A Delicious Metropolitan Brick

Black Walnut Special

French Pudding

Harvest Moon Special

These Bricks Made of Pure 15 Per Cent Sweet Cream

Price 55c at Bijou, Dudleys and White Front Confectioneries

Made by Hebbeler Ice Cream Company